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McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION NEW YORK CITY.

Vol. XXV.

AUGUST, 1898.

No. 12.



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OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

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NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
C. H. Ditson & Co. J. E. Ditson & Co.

A Despot at Dinner.

THE food for the Sultan of Turkey is cooked by one man and his aids, and none others touch it. It is cooked in silver vessels, and when done each kettle is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp, and this is broken in the presence of the Sultan by the High Chamberlain, who takes one spoonful of each separate kettle before the Sultan tastes it. This is to prevent the Sultan's being poisoned. The food is almost always served up to the Sultan in the same vessels in which it was cooked, and these are often of gold, but when of baser metal the kettle is set into a rich golden bell-shaped holder, the handle of which is held by a slave while the Sultan eats. Each kettle is a course, and is served with bread and a kind of pancake, which is held on a golden tray by another slave.

It requires just twice as many slaves as there are courses to serve a dinner to him. He usually sits on a divan near a window, which looks out over the Bosphorus, and takes his ease and comfort in a loose *pembazar* and *gegelik* with his sleeves turned up. After he has eaten all he wants, the Sultan takes his coffee and his chibouk and lies back in an ecstasy of enjoyment and quiet reverie, which he calls taking his *keif*. Woe be to the one who comes to disturb it!

The Sultan never uses a plate. He takes all his food direct from the little kettles, and never uses a table, and rarely a knife or fork. A spoon, his bread or pancake, or fingers are far handier. The whole household is at liberty to take meals where it suits him or her best, and thus everyone is served with a small tray, with a spoon, a great chunk of bread, and the higher ones only get the pancakes.

The Wiser of the Two.

"MARY," said Mr. Thomas, when a silence fraught with unpleasant meaning had followed his first altercation with his young wife.

"Yes?" said Mary, interrogatively.

"When a man and his wife have had a—*a* difference," said Mr. Thomas, with a judicial air, "and each considers the other at fault, which of the two do you think should make the first advance toward reconciliation?"

"The wiser of the two," said Mrs. Thomas, promptly, "and so, my dear, I'll say at once that I'm very sorry."

It occurred to Mr. Thomas that it might have been as well for him to make the first advance, after all; but he thoughtfully refrained from saying so.

HIS GOAT'S NAME.

"THAT's a queer name for a goat," remarked the inquisitive man; "why do you call him 'Nearly'?"

"Because," replied the other man, "he is all butt."—*Philadelphia Record*.

AUNTIE—When I was your age I never told a lie, Tommy.

Tommy—When did you begin, auntie?

OUR readers who prefer to do so, can order patterns from our Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Avenue. Such orders will receive the same prompt attention that they do in New York, patterns being mailed same day order is received. A large, complete stock of patterns is carried in the Chicago Branch. Address The McCall Co., 189 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

The Missives Got Mixed.

A YOUNG lady presented her intended with a beautifully worked pair of slippers, and he acknowledged the present by sending her his picture encased in a handsome frame. He wrote a note to send with it, and at the same time replied angrily to an oft-repeated dun for an unpaid bill for suit of clothes. He engaged a boy to deliver the package and notes. The young lady received a note in her adored one's handwriting, and flew to her room to devour its contents. She opened the missive with eager fingers and read:

"I am getting tired of your everlasting attentions. The suit is about worn out already. It never amounted to much, anyway. Please go to thunder!"

And the tailor was struck utterly dumb when he opened a parcel and discovered a portrait of his delinquent customer, with a note that said:

"When you gaze upon my features, think how much I owe you."

When the unfortunate young man called that evening to receive the happy acknowledgment of his sweetheart, he was very quickly shown off the doorstep by the young lady's father.

ENGLISH women, said a French satirist, are remarkable for their fresh complexions, their decided and fearless gait, and the length of their feet, which reminds one that twelve inches go to the foot in England.

"POOR Wakeley leads a dog's life."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; his wife spends all her time waiting on him and calling him pet names."

McCALL'S
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DESIGN NO. 5140
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LADIES'
BLACK NET COSTUME.

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Vol. XXV.

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No. 12.

Mid-Summer Millinery.

WHAT quantities of tulle are heaped on summer hats and bonnets. Certainly there is no fresher, lighter fabric for the purpose and on warm days I infinitely prefer it to the crinkled silk or chiffon which are almost as popular. Nor does the tulle disguise so completely the shape of the hat and many people consider that headgear is more becoming when one can trace the shape of the crown. Floral decorations are the prettiest finish for these tulle laden hats in leghorn and all sorts of dainty straws in white and shades of green, pink, lavender and blue.

A very novel and stylish Paris model direct from Mme. Coder, is shown on our title page. This smart design is especially *chic* in that it is trimmed entirely in black and white. The leghorn itself is of a deep yellow tint and has a rather small crown of medium height. The brim is turned up sharply in the front and adorned with a huge bow of black velvet ribbon caught in the centre by a glittering Rhinestone pin. A smaller bow of the same ribbon is placed at the left side just above the hair. Three beautiful white ostrich plumes wreath the crown of the *chapeau* and another smart bow of black velvet ribbon is placed in the back where the strings start.

A fascinating hat displayed in the window of a Fifth Avenue house, is trimmed with puffings and bows of pink shot glacé silk, edged with tiny gathered ruchings of the same, and a cluster of natural curled quills at the side. Pretty

toques, in black, and black and white, or black and colored straw, are trimmed with rosettes of colored glacé silk, quillings of black chiffon, and two black ostrich tips.

The mushroom shape is pre-eminent, and this type of hat, with a dent in front, and much turned up at the back, is generally adorned with outspread wings, resting on lace falling over a drapery of chiffon. At the back many flowers, bows, or rosettes of chiffon are employed, but the circular and drooping front gives the required style.

Very lovely were the following hats which the milliner informed me she was just sending to two well known society women now at Newport. The first placed before my admiring gaze was a white chip hat, piped at the edge with black. The trimmings were of white tulle and white chiffon, edged with real lace of a deep creamy tint, with a white dove and a cluster of black and white ospreys on the left side. Under the brim at the back there are bunches of lilies-of-the-valley and cherries, with foliage, and in front, catching the chiffon, is a handsome pearl hat-pin, set with imitation diamonds and rubies.

Another was a charming creation of pale yellow tulle, the crown of which was veiled with creamy lace. The trimmings were of white tulle and cream lace edging, which rests on the brim. In front was a paste buckle, set in silver, which held a lovely white ostrich tip and some white ospreys. Under the brim at the back there were white and yellow roses and tufts of lace. Next came a toque of fancy Tuscan straw in a natural shade, trimmed with white silk gauze, draped over yellow gauze, and caught at the left side with a paste buckle.



Model from Mme. Coder, (96 rue du Quatre-Septembre, Paris).

A PICTURESQUE FRENCH LEGHORN.

The Very Latest Fashions.



THIS summer piqué is carrying everything before it. Sheer frocks of organdie or Swiss, or elaborate costumes of silk or woolen are all very well in their way, and, of course, a necessity to the fashionable woman. But, to be considered smart, one must possess both shirt waists and suits of this popular material. Piqué shirt waists are made in plain white with wide and narrow ribs, in fancy colored plaids on a white ground with bias fronts, in white piqué with silk polka-dots, and also, last, but by no means the least stylish, in the solid color pink and blue piqués.

A very pretty example of the new piqué suits is illustrated on this page. Many of these toilettes are trimmed with wide and narrow bands of blue or pink duck or chambray forming a very stylish effect on the white ground of the piqué, while others are garnished with colored embroidery.

ELABORATE ORGANDIES.

I have just seen some fascinating organdie frocks that are miracles of elaborate workmanship, but so pretty are they that they would win the heart of the most hardened railer against the extravagance of the present fashions. These toilettes are adorned with the tiniest of tucks or cords, lace insertions run with ribbon, ruches of lace or ruffles of wide ribbon. They are printed with floral patterns on plain, plaid striped or checked grounds and are marvels of artistic coloring.

WHITE DRESSES.

White costumes, always popular, are more than ever the rage during the present heated term. Very lovely are the toilettes of Swiss, lawn, organdie or India muslin made up over white or colored slips and trimmed with lace or Swiss embroidery. Many of the newest robes are accompanied by lengths of tucked and inserted material, to be used for bodices and sleeves. Lovely grass lawns are shown in the new écreu and yellow tints and are simply exquisite and worthy of the smartest functions.

BLACK LACE TOILETTES.

Lace dresses are once more in fashion, I am glad to say. In my opinion there is no prettier and more becoming material for maid or matron than black lace or net. Trimmed with black, white or lavender ribbons, lace is suited to any age and with garnitures of bright silk or velvet may be made "young" enough for the most youthful debutante. Black lace gowns are invaluable for summer wear, especially if the skirt is made distinct, when it can be worn over white or color. The utmost care is, however, required in making the lace bodice without a lining, as is sometimes done when one

wishes to wear the frock over variously colored slips. It should have very little fulness, except in front, and when on, both skirt and bodice require careful adjustment with a few minute safety pins.

BIG COLLARS.

The small sleeve and tiny epaulette have brought back the wide collar, which spreads over the shoulders, and reaches to the outside line of the sleeve. These collars outline a V chemisette, and cross to the side, or are in the form of revers running to a collar at the back, and almost invariably trimmed with ruches or frills, if not with grouped lines of narrow ribbon, or tucks. Nothing gives a more jaunty air to a summer gown.

RUCHES.

The tiny chiffon ruches are a feature to remember. Dressy costumes (especially *chic* blouses and evening skirts) are trellised all over with them. They are in various widths, sometimes as narrow as one inch—a width reduced yet more by the fluffiness of the frilled-up material. They exhaust the patience of dress-makers, but, luckily, can be purchased ready-made.

BETTY MODISH.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5143—Skirt, 5144.

What could be more novel and stylish than the smart piqué suit shown in our illustration? The blouse is cut with a full front turned back on either side of the vest in handsomely shaped revers, finished by rows of stitching. One of the new wide collars, striped with handsome insertion and edged with a ruffle of embroidery, trims the shoulders and falls over the tops of the sleeves. The back is cut in one piece with its fulness gathered into the waist line. The vest may be either of silk, chambray, French gingham or colored or fancy piqué. Ribbon the same shade as the vest forms the belt. The skirt is cut with a shaped circular flounce. It has a gored front and pleated back and is fitted at the hips by one dart on either side. All varieties of woolen materials may be used for this design as well as heavy wash fabrics.

No. 5143.—Ladies' Blouse. Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 40 inches wide. Insertion represented, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; embroidery, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards; silk, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; ribbon, 2 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5144.—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt (having Circular Flounce), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $5\frac{3}{8}$ yards 40 inches wide. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $4\frac{5}{8}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5143—Skirt, 5144

A SMART PIQUÉ SUIT.

For description see opposite column.

New Materials for Summer Gowns.

EACH of the big New York shops has its particular line of novelties in organdies. Many are woven with satin stripes forming rather broad checks. Some selections show indefinite shell patterns of Louis XV. origin, others polka dots of different sizes.

In respect to design, organdies show a marked contrast to zephyrs and other cotton and mixed goods, the patterns of which are small, mostly checks, and other geometric arrangements.

Piqué holds the foremost place among summer dress goods. Both wide and narrow ribs are favored, and colored piqués almost equally with white; the tints that have the lead being different shades of pale pink, lemon and saffron yellows, suède, lettuce and bright moss greens, sky blue, mauve and lavender.

White piqués figured with small dotted patterns and cross barred, either with line stripes only or with line stripes in groups, forming checks at their intersections with broader stripes set some distance apart, mostly reproduced in dark blue, are among the novelties.

Silk grenadine will be so very fashionable this season, that most smart women will have at least one such gown. Colored foundations will be worn, more especially delicate greens, yellow of the daffodil hue, and any of the paler blues, mauves, and pinks. Satine, glacé silk, and inexpensive silk finished linings will be employed for foundations, but both foundation and skirt will be utterly destitute of stiffening, and the only support will consist of little frills.

White grenadine is a very recent novelty. We have not seen such a material for years, and it is doubtless destined to make inroads on the field hitherto controlled by organdies. This material is 39 inches in width, and is priced at 25 to 30 cents per yard. White grenadines with fancy white chenille dots are also seen, and are the revival of an old favorite.

Grass linen is being used for some very lovely summer gowns. The yellowish grass lawn is very generally becoming, as it enhances the whiteness of a fair complexion and does not show up the sallow one, while the tint is not strong enough to cast a shade of yellow, such as the more pronounced butter tints of lace or canvas. The boxed robes, bought with skirts ready prepared, are usually embroidered with black or white, but very pretty gowns can be made from the plain lawn, inserted with guipure lace, and the edge finished with frills of lawn run with narrow lace.

The silks which promise to be most worn during the ensuing season are the taffeta glacés, which admit of every variety of ornamentation—stripes, checks, spots, bayaderes, and fancy and floral designs, the colorings being most lovely. French foulards and fancy printed pongees, with twilled Surahs, lending themselves well to the fashions of the moment.

More dotted Swisses have been sold this year than for several seasons. This has lead manufacturers to bring out dotted Swisses in fancy all-over designs.

With all of the new favorites in the field white cotton mull retains its wonted place in the estimation of buyers. No material seems to supplant it for ties and for trimming hats; it has admirers also who think it unequalled for a summer costume.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5140—Skirt, 5150.

Navy blue and white striped silk was used for this lovely gown which is made with a full blouse front fastened at the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The neck is cut away to display a shirred yoke of white net, finished by a high folded collar of white taffeta ribbon. The sleeves are in a new and artistic mousquetaire style gathered on the outer seam with rows of shirring. They are very becoming at the shoulders and are finished at the wrists by dainty frills. The back is cut in one piece with the fulness shirred into the waist line. The front is striped by rows of waved lace insertion and edged around the yoke with a knife pleated frill of white taffeta ribbon. A sash of the same material is worn about the waist. The skirt is cut with six gores and has a full straight back. It may be trimmed with lace-edged ruffles as shown in the illustration, plainly completed, or adorned in any way desired. Another view of this design, showing it made up of black net over a cerise lining, is displayed on the title page of his magazine.

No. 5140.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, 1½ yards material 22 inches wide, 1¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 40 inches wide. Material required for sleeves and yoke, 2¾ yards; insertion represented, 3½ yards; lace, 1 yard; ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5150.—Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt (having Full, Straight Back), requires for medium size, 8¼ yards material 24 inches wide, 5¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 4¾ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, 6¼ yards; lace represented, 2 pieces. Length of skirt in front, 42 inches; width around bottom, 3¾ yards. Cut in 9 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5140—Skirt, 5150

A COSTUME OF STRIPED SILK AND NET.

For description see opposite column.



THE smart woman must look well to the trimmings of her toilettes if she wishes to be true to her reputation this summer. It is curious to observe how one season's trimmings and garnitures differ from those of another, and this year they are chiefly embroideries on various kinds of muslin and net, done with fine braids and lace stitches, lace being sometimes appliqué, or let in, with very light and charming effect.

Very fine gossamer-like white silk muslin skirts, gored and cut in the latest style, and seamed up before the embroidery is begun, are ornamented with what can only be called lace braids and picots in very graceful designs, running downwards from the waist on either side of the front width, and continued all the way round, finished off round the bottom in very light looking scallops. There are pieces for the bodice to correspond, and these make up very prettily for evening dresses over white silk or some pale shade of a distinct color. Black silk muslins are treated in a similar manner, and the more these dresses are looked into, the more admirable are the details, both of design and workmanship.

Ribbon quillings appear on everything in the dress line, and the newest of gauze ribbons have a drawing thread, which certainly helps the modiste, although runners are easily arranged when the silk is carefully matched. The shawl-pointed cape will undoubtedly be worn, and one of the newest models, with a shawl point at back and front, was exceedingly full, and set into a round yoke of handsome appliqué lace over white satin, and edged with a narrow ruffle of lace and gauze.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5146

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.—One of the most attractive novelties we have ever gotten out is shown in the above illustration. Striped gingham was used for our jaunty model, but piqué, madras, lawn, chambray, percale, dimity, organdie, wash silk, taffeta or flannel could be substituted if desired. The pattern is cut with a yoke of an entirely new shape, square on the shoulders and brought down in a long narrow point on either side of the centre box-pleat in the front. The fulness is laid in rows of narrow vertical tucks for a distance of about four inches below this yoke. It blouses very slightly at the waist-line in accordance with the prevailing mode. In the back the yoke is much deeper and is slashed out in a very stylish pointed effect. The fulness is gathered into the waist-line. The sleeves are made with narrow cuffs at the wrists and display the fashionable amount of fulness at the shoulders. A standing detachable col-

lar, either of the shirt waist material or white linen, finishes the neck, or a piqué stock may be worn.

No. 5146.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

HOW TO MAKE A NECK BOW.—These are not very difficult to arrange if you provide yourself with either pleated chiffon, lace or muslin; then this needs to be formed in a couple of loops on either side, and two ends in the centre, or else a mere scarf round the neck, and a sailor knot heading a double cascade of pleated stuff. Buckles and ornamental hearts, etc., are introduced into the centre of many of the silk, chiffon, and lace bows, instead of the crosspiece in the centre; but most of the silks and other materials are edged with lace, and never was there such a great demand for the narrowest kinds. Much chiffon, crepe, etc., is edged with narrow ribbon.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5148

MISSSES' SHIRT WAIST.—Figured lawn was used for this pretty shirt waist which is made in the very latest and most popular style. The pattern is cut with a fitted under-arm piece giving it a very trim appearance and making it most becoming to the figure. The full fronts are laid in rows of tucks for about four inches below a yoke that comes over the shoulders from the back. The fulness is also bloused slightly at the waist-line. The closing is formed with buttons and buttonholes or studs under the usual narrow stitched box-pleat. The back has its fulness laid in shaped pleats from the pointed yoke to the waist-line. The sleeves are gracefully cut at the shoulders and are completed at the wrists by narrow stitched cuffs. A detachable standing collar, either of white linen or the waist material is worn about the neck. Piqué, gingham, chambray, lawn, dimity, nainsook, wash silk, taffeta, etc., can be used for the development of this design.

No. 5148.—Misses' Shirt Waist (having Under-Arm Piece), requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

GIMPS AND PASSEMENTERIES.—These take many forms. Among the prettiest are bands of lisse worked in gold, and intended for the shoulder straps of low bodices. Many of the shot glacés are trimmed with narrow gimps formed of jet and cord. Black tulle galons are embroidered with outstanding flowers made with sequins; and insertions copied from old Greek laces in black silk serve the purpose of heading flounces. They are often made also in silk and gold thread blended. Gimp and tubular braid together make many kinds of galons. The narrower the gimps, in some cases, the larger the cabochons of jet or jewels. One of the newest passementeries has a design of lilies of the valley worked in jet and jewels.



Becoming Dress.

What to Wear and What to Avoid.

[N these pages from time to time, I endeavor to point out to my readers not only what they should wear but what is worn. It is a pleasurable task this chronicle of the changes of fashion, but occasionally waves of sadness pass over the chronicler when she is faced by the problem that some of her sex this season present. How not to dress is quite as important as the knowledge of how to do so, and ah me! how many women fail to realize this. Only the other day I was seated opposite a girl gowned — well, I will describe it in detail and you can judge for yourselves. She was short and had a rather pretty face, her clothes were all good but the effect, the *tout ensemble*, as the French so graphically put it, was terrible. First she had on a red canvas dress made up over a curious yellowish green lining that formed a most glaring and inartistic color combination. With this—as it was rather a cool day and on a ferryboat that I saw her—she had elected to wear a bright green broadcloth coat lined with electric blue. On her head was a miniature flower garden of a hat, green straw trimmed with pink and yellow roses and jetted black Mercury wings. A pretty enough bit of millinery in itself, but hideous in connection with the glaring red dress.

Now, however, comes the crowning offense. Festooned around her neck was a pearl and turquoise chain, the stones of good size, with so absolutely little excuse for its existence that it was passed round a button to give it an extra loop or two. The chain was a lovely one, and for evening or with a diaphanous afternoon toilette, might have looked very well; but think of it in conjunction with a sage green coat and red gown.

Now having shown you what I consider an awful example, I will proceed to change the subject after giving the following bit of advice: Don't, if you want to be really well dressed and have your clothes admired by people of good taste, wear four or five harsh colors on one costume. French modistes, to be sure, often use several apparently inharmonious shades in one toilette, but they understand, in a marvelous way, how to soften each color and blend it into the next bright tone by a judicious use of white, black or gray. Pretty things are a great distraction, and we will proceed to revel in them. Some of the lovely picture bodices must claim our attention first, and in my mind's eye at the present moment I have a vision of one which will entrance you: It is of black rich satin cloth, fitting at the back and sides, blousing slightly in front. Up the fastening, which is somewhat to one side, an ecru guipure insertion is laid and continued round the neck opening, which is cut out in rounded form, making a *decolletage* about four inches deep, filled up by a tucked chemisette of dull cream silk inserted into a folded collar of the same; chiffon

ruffle and bow. The *chic* of the whole lay in the application of rose-point lace motifs arranged to form a couple of sprays across the front of the bodice, also a large one at the base of the fullness of the sleeves, and a straggling thinner spray starting from the point at the wrists and ending in a bud and leaf near the elbow. A simpler or more effective corsage it has never been my lot to see. Lace motifs for applique work can be purchased anywhere, and the home dressmaker would do well to employ them more than she seems at present inclined to.

The next model is in white organdie made up over taffeta silk, the overskirt caught here and there beneath the heading of the deep flounce, but made entirely separate, and cut exactly alike in every respect. Many of our best modistes make the slip as a closely-gored plain skirt, even beneath a skirt with a deep circular flounce, and this ensures a more compact and closer-fitting skirt.

The bodice of this gown is set in flat pleats or tucks, interspersed with tiny frills, and the muslin is laid flat over it in pinafore style, outlined with fine insertion lace. This same lace is used on the skirt, and a band appears on the sleeves. Black grenadine over pink silk is charming in this fashion, using black insertion lace over pink ribbon, and the bodice of pink accordion-pleated chiffon, with tiny frills of black lace.

The next gown is a charming combination of yellowish grass lawn, fine yellow lace, and thin black lace insertion, with a band and knot of poppy-red velvet, and this same repeated in the hat, above a frill of yellowish lace, and the hat finished with shaded red poppies and black ostrich feathers. This gown is mounted on a fine silky yellow satine, or taffeta silk can be used.

An evening dress of white foulard dotted with pink and black, especially struck my fancy. The skirt was made with three circular flounces, each edged with three rows of No. 1½ black velvet ribbon.

LADIES' WAIST.

No. 5142.

This neat tailor-made model is designed with two under-arm pieces and is intended especially for stout figures. It is cut with a tight-fitting front with two biases and fastens in the centre with a row of buttons and button-holes. A high standing collar finishes the neck in the very latest style. A rolling collar that is brought around in the front to form natty lapels makes a very smart and effective trimming. The sleeves are fashionably full at the tops and are plainly completed at the wrists by rows of stitching. The back of the bodice is tight-fitting and cut with the usual seams. This garment may be trimmed with braid, ribbon or passementerie or simply finished by rows of stitching as shown in the illustration. If desired, the high collar and part of the bodice between the lapels may be dispensed with and the opening filled in by a chemisette collar, or tiny pleated vest of white or colored chiffon or silk. Serge, cheviot, gross-pique can be made up by this design.

No. 5142.—Ladies' Plain Basque (with an Extra Under-arm Piece, especially adapted for Stout Figures), requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 36 inches wide, 2¾ yards 42 inches wide, or 2½ yards 50 inches wide. Lining required, 2½ yards; buttons, 15. Cut in 5 sizes, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5142

A BECOMING STYLE FOR STOUT FIGURES.

For description see opposite column.

Useful Suggestions for Young Housekeepers.

The Knack of Doing Things Well.



HERE are two ways of doing all sorts of cooking and other kitchen work, a quick way and a slow way. It is necessary that the quick way which is often referred to as "knack" should also be the right and thorough way and not degenerate into slackness, or disorder and chaos will surely result.

But "there's a knack in doing many a thing" and there are many little "tricks of the trade" that if known and followed, would greatly lighten the work of the average housewife, as well as improve the menu and add much to the appearance of the kitchen.

For instance, did you ever realize that when a large quantity of toast or tea-cakes has to be served buttered, you can greatly lighten your labors by melting sufficient butter in a flat tin over the stove, and when hot and melted dip each piece of cake or toast, on a fork, into the butter lightly.

The work of buttering is done in this way in about half the time usually spent when spreading it with a knife.

When removing a cake from the oven where it has been baked, place the tin on a damp towel for a moment and the cake will come readily out.

The best salad, soup or entrée recipes often call for such and such a quantity of onion juice. Now this is a "puzzler" to the inexperienced housewife but it is really a very simple matter. To extract the juice from an onion, cut the onion in half and press it against and move it slowly over a grater. The juice will run off the point of the grater.

The following hint will certainly be useful to country dwellers who find it necessary to keep supplies of fish and meat for several days. You can preserve fresh fish by placing it in salt and water in the proportion of one handful of salt to a gallon of water. Change this brine every morning. By so doing the fish may be kept perfectly fresh for a week. Any fish will be rendered firmer by keeping it in the above brine for 24 hours before using.

When fish are cleaned at home it is well to know that if you dip them in boiling water the scales will come off easier.

Stale bread, cut in slices, then laid together again, folded in a dampened napkin, slipped into a paper bag, and laid in a hot oven for fifteen minutes, will come out like fresh bread.

To dry the inside of a bottle quickly: Get a pair of bellows and blow inside for a few moments; it will soon be perfectly dry.

Eggs may be kept longer if placed with the small end downward than in any other position, because in this way the yolk is suspended in the albumen and enveloped by it. If placed for long in any other position the yolk comes in contact with the shell, and decomposition results.

Very few women appreciate the value of turpentine. Turpentine is the best friend housekeepers have, and a supply should always be kept on hand. It is good for burns, excellent for

corns, good for rheumatism and sore throat and a quick remedy for fits or convulsions. It is a sure preventive against moths a few drops rendering garments safe from such invasion during the summer. It drives away ants and bugs from cupboards and corners by putting a few drops on the shelves. It effectually destroys bugs and injures neither furniture nor clothing. For cleaning paint add a spoonful to a pail of warm water. A little in the suds on washday makes washing easier. Put half a pint of turpentine in a stone jar; add a couple of ends of wax candles; place on the side of the range for fifteen or twenty minutes. Apply to either stained floors or oilcloth (while warm), and polish with a soft cloth. The result is a most brilliant and lasting polish.

To heal burns and scalds take equal parts of lime water and sweet oil well mixed, which will form a kind of soap which is very efficacious in taking out or removing inflammation, as well as for healing wounds caused by burns or scalds.

Stoves and ranges should be kept free from soot in all compartments. A dirty, clogged hot-air passage will prevent any oven from baking well or any water from heating.

The following cleaning wrinkles are invaluable. 1. Salt moistened with lemon juice will take almost all stains off the hands. 2. If grease has fallen on silk, rub it on the wrong side with powdered magnesia. 3. If clothes are scorched, put them out in the sun. All trace of the scorching speedily disappears.

4. To remove mud stains from dresses, dissolve a little carbonate of soda in water. Lay the material on a cloth and rub the stains with a sponge, keeping the dress quite smooth.

An excellent way to clean bricks is to scrub them with another brick; this process smoothes them and restores them to their original color.

Clam shells make very good scoops for salt or sugar. One kept by the sink will be very useful for scraping pots and pans.

GIRLS' COSTUME.

No. 5155.

This little suit shows all the latest fashionable ideas for children, as it is made with the big collar, straight vest and blouse fronts that have been so greatly admired this season. The waist is cut with a full gathered back where the closing is made which guarantees its easy adjustment. The front displays a blouse shape and divided in centre to show a straight vest piece of the dress material. A band collar trimmed with three rows of navy blue braid, gives a stylish finish to the neck. A big collar, divided in the back and ornamented with braid and edged with a ruffle of fancy blue and white striped braid gives the shoulders of the garment a very graceful appearance. The sleeves are made in the new bishop style so popular for outing suits. Rows of navy blue braid, put on to form points, stripe the front of the bodice. The jaunty little skirt is trimmed to correspond. It is cut with a gored front and gathered back and is sewed onto the

waist. White piqué with vest, belt and wristbands of red piqué and the collar trimmed with three stitched bands of the trimming would be a very pretty combination of colors and materials for this design.

No. 5155.—Girls' Costume, requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 40 inches wide. Braid represented, 1½ pieces; wide braid, 1¾ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5155

A JAUNTY SUMMER SUIT.

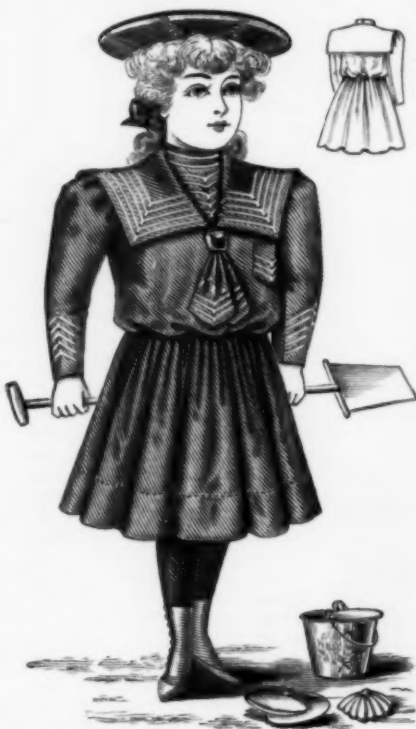
See description in opposite column.



Novelties for Garden Parties.

FOR anyone who is fortunate enough to live in the country or even in a house that has grounds about it, even if situated in a small city or large town, there is no more delightful summer entertainment than a garden party. The principal fault to be found with these functions is that they are always the same, but this need not be the case.

Many women are tired to death of the ordinary "daily round" of garden and tennis parties, which form the principal summer gaieties in country houses, and pine for novelty, both for their friends' and their own sake. To some of these will come as a relief a suggestion of which many have probably never heard, or passed by as impracticable, but by which an evening garden party can be made at once novel and amusing. There is of necessity a decided sameness about this form of entertaining, of decorations, of Japanese lanterns and fairy lights suspended from every available twig, the best local or other band obtainable, refreshments in gaily decorated tents, and the same flirtations and moonlight wanderings with more or less the same people. Sometimes—though not often—a lawn dance may be indulged in, but here the catalogue of amusements comes to an end. Delightful it all is, doubtless, still variety is charming, and why should not the ever popular tennis and the rapidly reviving croquet be indulged in also? The objection will be at once raised that it is impossible to play properly by the flickering light of lamps. This is no doubt true, but why not be independent of lamps? Let the tennis lawn be carefully marked out with luminous paint, put on with a firm and unsparing hand, the balls being washed in the paint, and the band at the top of the net also having a coating of it. Some people may think it better to paint the whole net, but I think this will be found unnecessary. It is quite sufficient to outline its position. For the comfort of the players, it would be better perhaps to give the racquets a coat as well, and everything is then ready for a moonlight game. It would cost a little more money, but it would be a decided improvement for the night game, if each player should carry, fixed to the belt, one of the little electric lamps bicycles are supplied with. They



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5151

No. 5151.—Child's Sailor Suit, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Braid represented, 1 piece. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

are of no weight, and are easily put on. Then, if the night be very dark, the position of the players is more easily defined, and the game will be made still more weirdly picturesque. At first it would be found a little confusing and difficult to play, but this would soon wear off, and the cool of the evening, combined with the novelty of the hour, would give the game a fresh charm, and make it delightful for those who have an objection to getting too hot over play. Croquet could be indulged in in the same manner, if hoops, balls, mallets, and stakes were treated in a similar fashion, and evening garden parties would be more sought after than ever. The pleasure of all this need not be confined to garden parties only, for all thorough players have experienced the annoyance of having to leave off a "set" in the middle, in order to dress for dinner, with the certain knowledge that, desire as they may to complete the game, it will be too dark to do so afterwards, and the possible winner must be left to hopeless conjecture; but if balls were always kept ready for night work, this objection could be entirely done away with, and the game finished just as easily and satisfactorily after dinner as before it.

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McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5158

No. 5158.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Embroidery represented, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards; insertion, 2 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.

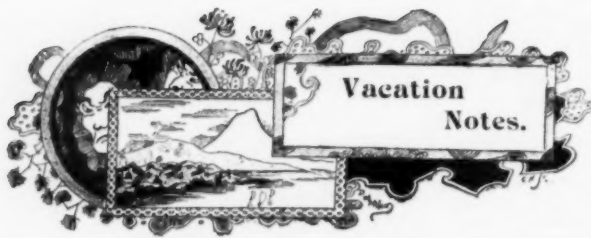
Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS.—No. 5158.

Pink and white figured dimity was used to make this cunning little dress. The jaunty bodice is cut with a stylish front laid in three box-pleats of exactly the same size. The top of each of these pleats is strapped with embroidery insertion in a very pleasing manner. Double ruffles of the dress material bordered with Hamburg edging are placed at the top of each sleeve and run across the back forming the effect of bretelles. The sleeves show a slight fulness at the shoulders and are gathered at the wrists into narrow bands of the dress material covered with insertion and completed by frills of embroidery. A narrow band collar finishes the neck, but a tiny ruffle of the embroidery can be substituted for this collar if desired. The full straight skirt is sewed onto the waist. This design would be very lovely made up in white lawn trimmed with lace.

CHILD'S SAILOR SUIT.—No. 5151.

What could be smarter, more becoming and at the same time more serviceable than the jaunty little sailor suit shown in our illustration in the opposite column? Navy blue serge was used for this model, but duck, piqué, galatea, flannel or crash can be substituted if preferred. The pattern is cut with a graceful blouse, cut in a V in the neck and trimmed with a big sailor collar ornamented with four rows of white braid. A jaunty red silk tie, edged with braid to correspond, fastens the points of the collar together and a convenient pocket is placed on the left side of the front. The sleeves are stylishly full at the shoulders and are trimmed at the wrists with rows of braid to simulate cuffs. The shield piece that fills up the opening left between the points of the collar is faced onto a straight little under-waist that buttons in the back. The skirt, which is finished around the bottom with a deep hem, is also gathered onto this waist.



Vacation Notes.

How to Pack.

EVERY really fortunate woman is either packing or preparing to pack the contents of her wardrobe for her summer holidays just now; so a few words upon the all important subject may not come amiss.

Really skilful packers are, certainly, "born not made," of this fact I have become painfully convinced through long and devious experiences. Women are far more clever than men at stowing things away artistically in a trunk, still even first-class feminine packers partake largely of the nature of "angel's visits"—few and far between.

Yet, after all, packing is simple enough if system and common-sense be brought to bear upon it. Now about the things to be packed in the selected trunk; these I must advise to be as few as the eventualities of the holiday will permit. Nothing is more fatiguing on a pleasure trip than an accumulation of articles for which there can be no possible demand. If going away for a fortnight, do not take sufficient underclothing to last you comfortably for a month; if going to an average civilized town, do not take a great stock of toilet requisites; they can just as well be purchased in the town itself.

But there are certain articles, outside of the regular wardrobe, that should always find a place in the traveler's trunk. Amongst these may be named candles and matches, for some boarding-houses and hotels forget to supply such minor details, which are nevertheless most important for the traveler's comfort; a tin of crackers and a packet or two of chocolate will also be most useful; writing-paper, envelopes, and a traveling ink bottle will be necessary; so will *eau de Cologne*, a small flask of brandy, and a little bottle of camphor, and a little bottle of alcohol, for the spirit lamp used with curling irons.

If there is a possibility of forgetting to take anything indispensable for comfort on the holiday, it is a good plan to make a complete list of requisites; collect them near the trunk, and mark each item off as it is packed away. Do not begin to pack by bits at a time, three or four days before the journey has to be made. It is a bad and fatiguing method, and as a watched kettle never boils, so a much-fussed-over trunk never ends by being well packed.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5154

A SMART AND COMFORTABLE WRAPPER.

For description see opposite column.

Amateur packers, *dilettanti* as I may call them, advise cases to be made for everything; cases for boots and shoes, cases for bottles, and innumerable odds and ends. But a varied experience of traveling has shown me the fallacy of the case system. In the first place, these cases must take up a certain amount of room in the trunk. In the second, it is troublesome to disinter the article from the case if the steamer happens to be pitching or rolling merrily, or the journey has made one very tired; in the third, ordinary paper protects the bottles, etc., quite as successfully, and it can be thrown away and replaced by used linen when the time to turn homewards comes round, thus leaving space for trifles that are sure to be picked up during a holiday trip or tour.

Two days beforehand is quite time enough to start packing; one day collect the needed articles, the next day pack them. That first law of packing, *i.e.*, to place the heavy things, and those least needed, at the bottom, must be well-known; any boxes or books that are unavoidable should be fitted into the bottom, interstices left by them being filled up to make a straight layer. Use for this purpose, stockings and other small articles of underwear. Put shoes and boots next, rolled up tightly in newspaper, only leaving out, to place nearer the top, a pair of light shoes into which to slip the feet when the journey be finished. With the shoes I should pack any bottles, taking the precaution to press the corks in firmly, and place the bottles so that the heads be slightly raised. Pack the box in layers, and do not be satisfied unless each layer presents an even surface. To make a level complete, fold undergarments to the required size and fill up the hollows. E. A.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

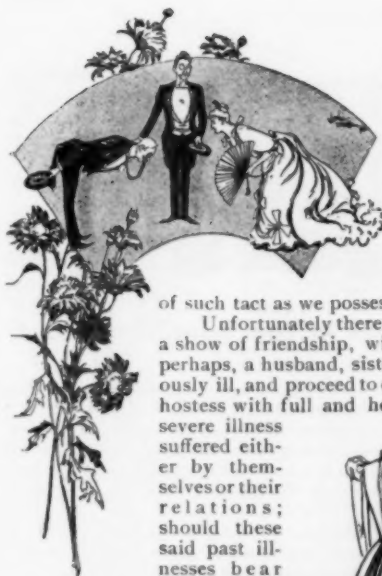
No. 5154.

Blue and white lawn was the cool and comfortable material used to make the wrapper shown in our illustration. It is cut with a square yoke back and front, which in our model is of all-over embroidery bordered with ruffles of Hamburg edging. The fronts of the wrapper are gathered under this yoke and confined by straps of the material that start from the under-arm seams at the waist line. The sleeves are cut in the prevailing style with a slight amount of fullness at the shoulders. A comfortable rolling collar, trimmed with a ruffle of embroidery, finishes the neck. The back is very trim having its fullness pleated into the centre in fan shape. A strap of lawn is run across at the waist line from the side back seams to form a belt. A deep hem finishes the bottom of the skirt. The design may be made up either with or without a lining in the bodice portion. This pattern can be used for percale, lawn, dimity, chambray, challie, wash or foulard silk, flannel, etc.

No. 5154.—Ladies' Wrapper, requires for medium size, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, Embroidery represented, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards; buttons, 8. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 30 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

Etiquette.

Calls of Sympathy
or Condolence.

WE all, sometime in our lives have sick or bereaved friends, and it is while visiting them in their affliction that we can best find the opportunities for a display of such tact as we possess.

Unfortunately there are people, who, under a show of friendship, will visit a house, where, perhaps, a husband, sister or child lies dangerously ill, and proceed to entertain their troubled hostess with full and heart-rending details of severe illness suffered either by themselves or their relations; should these said past illnesses bear any similarity to the sickness at present in that house, so much the better, to their way of thinking.

The hostess may say, "My husband couldn't sleep for pain last night, so I had to send for the doctor to inject a little morphia."

Then the amiable visitor is almost sure to say, "My dear, I wonder you dared to try that! When Jim was ill, the doctor gave him some, and he never rallied again; morphia is most fatal in its effects!"

"Well, he seems easier this afternoon," may say the troubled wife; but the other will shake her head as though to signify such ease is a bad sign, and then she will search her memory for more painful stories of illness and death—they being, of course, so enlivening to a woman already tortured with secret fears and dreads!

Dear readers, if it ever be your painful duty to pay a visit to a house of sickness, take with you your utmost sympathy, your greatest cheerfulness, and a plentiful stock of hopefulness, which expend lavishly for your friend's comfort. Tell her that her doctor is a very clever man (unless you certainly know him to be the contrary); tell her that the fine weather will do wonders for her charge; tell her that you feel sure he or she will soon be better; instance cases of complete recovery from the disease, if you know of any; if not, *do not* mention any deaths from the same.

Talk in a cheerful, but slightly subdued tone, and of nothing but the patient and his surroundings, for as trouble ever makes people selfish, your hostess would take no interest just then in extraneous matters. And, above all, *do not make a long call*. Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour would be ample, and leaving then, you may have the satisfaction of seeing a brighter look upon your friend's face

than you found there; and she will take an unreasoning comfort in recalling your hopeful words after you have left.

It is permissible to take delicate flowers or fruit to a sick friend or acquaintance, but see that the flowers be faintly scented ones, and be sure that the fruit is the best of its kind; grapes and oranges are, of course, the ideal fruit for invalids.

I do not advise anyone to go to a house where it is known there is an infectious disease; to do so would not be fair either to yourself, or to people you might afterwards encounter. I know a friend of mine gave great offence once, when she was living at the Cape of Good Hope, because she would not go in to see a girl who was very ill with diphtheria—a great scourge at the Cape Colony. She was called unfeeling and every other hard name in the dictionary, and yet she was quite right to avoid a risk that, with a delicate throat, might have been fatal to her. So have the courage of your convictions, my readers, and, if need be, lose a friend through your firmness rather than jeopardize your own life, and those of others.

In a visit of condolence, alas! cheerfulness would be out of place, therefore sympathy must be the note of your conversation; inquire tenderly about the circumstances of the death, but show no vulgar curiosity; speak of your own liking for the deceased; and if you believe in religion yourself (as I am sure all my readers do) and know that your friend does so also, reference to its comfort and support in times of trouble would be quite seemly.

You must call and leave a card of inquiry for a bereaved family the week after the funeral, and a card of thanks for "kind inquiries" from them advises you of the fact that they are able to receive visits of condolence.

ALICE LONG.

MISSES' COSTUME.

No. 5149.

Navy blue and white foulard was used to make the stylish gown the young girl in our illustration is wearing. The pattern is cut with slightly bloused fronts turned back in sharply pointed revers on either side of a full vest of white chiffon. A high stock collar of the same material finishes the neck. The revers are bordered with two rows of narrow white silk braid and edged with a full ruching of white chiffon. The closing is formed at the left shoulder and under the left revers. The back of the bodice is gathered. The sleeves are especially smart and pretty being cut with short puffs at the tops and having their fitted portions striped with rows of white silk braid. A sash of blue taffeta ribbon is worn about the waist. The modish skirt has a gored front and gathered back. It is trimmed with two handsome flounces of taffeta ribbon edged with white, but may be plainly completed if desired. This costume would also be very pretty of figured organdie adorned with lace or narrow ribbon and made up over a colored lining.

No. 5149.—Misses' Costume (having Four-Piece Skirt).

requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Silk required for vest $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; braid represented, 1 piece; gimp, 2 yards; ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5149

A STYLISH COSTUME FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

For description see opposite column.

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The Torment of the Summer Girl.

IF I were asked what was the chief and unceasing torment of the summer girl, I should unhesitatingly reply, "Freckles." The outdoor life of vacation days, while giving one a becoming color and improving the general health to a marked degree has this drawback, the hot sun of July and August has a trick of painting freckles rather thickly on fair cheeks and even on Grecian or "tip-tilted" noses.

Now, it is not necessary to give up all athletic sports in order to have a fair complexion, because there are many little harmless remedies that can be used, both for the prevention of these disfiguring little discolorations, and for giving them hurry orders to march when once they have made their appearance.

Freckles are of two kinds, those that come in summer and which perhaps we may call ephemeral ones, because they appear with the warm weather and clear off gradually when the cooler weather comes on; the other kind which remain all the year round are called winter freckles, and as the weather, whether hot or cold, windy or otherwise, never affects them, they may with every reason be called chronic. For the first named there are many lotions advised for use, but as to whether they will have an equally good effect on all skins it is quite impossible to say.

The first thing to be borne in mind to prevent these summer freckles from appearing, is that the face should never be washed immediately before going out of doors, both sun and wind will attack the skin much more quickly immediately after washing, which is probably the reason that people who are staying at the seaside, and indulging in the most delightful of the pastimes—viz., bathing, usually get so very tanned. All fair people both freckle and tan very much more quickly than their darker sisters, so that it behooves them to take special precautions, and always during the sunny days to wear, whatever may be the fashion, large shady hats, that is in their country excursions and when staying at the sea, and gauze veils, these kind of veils forming a much better protection for the face than the other kind. It is well also to carry a sunshade; one lined with green throws a cool protecting shade over the face.

Buttermilk is at all times good for the complexion and also is a fine preventative of sunburn and freckles, therefore all through the summer it should be used whenever it is possible to get it fresh. It should never be used if at all stale. Take a soft rag and smear over the face the last thing at night and let it dry in. Wash it off in the morning with water and tar soap.

There is one thing to be said about freckles, that although they do not improve the appearance, beyond that they give no annoyance, and have not any bad effects; nevertheless, no one likes to have them.

Another way of getting rid of them is to sponge the skin over every night and morning with a lotion made of a solution of chlorinated soda half an ounce, glycerine an ounce and a half, and water ten ounces. This should be mixed up and kept in a bottle, and wiped over the face with a handkerchief. The following lotion may also be used very effectually. The juice of fresh lemons and water mixed in equal parts, with a few drops of ammonia added, in the proportion of about five drops of ammonia to every ounce of lemon juice and water.

There are also various other recipes of lotions which can be made up at home by those who prefer to do so. One simple one is composed of one teaspoonful of sal ammoniac (powdered), two teaspoonfuls of eau de Cologne, and one pint of water. This is used every night and morning, wiping it all over the face with a soft handkerchief. And still another one, and one that is much stronger and more decided in its work—is made by taking six grains of bichloride of mercury, one teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid, and a quarter of a pint of distilled water. After these three things have been well mixed together should be added two ounces each of alcohol and rose water, and one ounce of glycerine; this may also be used every night and morning.

Mid-Summer Musings.



LOOKING critically at the fashions of the day it sometimes seems as if we were imperceptibly drifting backwards towards the styles of the early sixties, when the United States was in the midst of another memorable little conflict. Skirts are being trimmed much in the manner then in vogue, with deep, full flounces or with circular flounces one above the other. Sleeves, too, are getting tighter and smaller, while fichus, large revers and sashes are revived, but one thing is lacking to make the picture complete, the fearful crinoline. Fortunately, in spite of our many idiosyncrasies, we are too sensible to ever revive anything so hideous. Besides, the modern maiden is far too athletic to adopt anything so cumbersome. Just imagine a hoop-skirt on a bicycle!

THE following story is going the rounds at present—needless to say, we are not prepared to vouch for the truth of it. However, it is said that the Admiral of the Spanish fleet became very seasick in the last storm. Like a wise gentleman he went below, but his rest was disturbed by a grating noise. He inquired whence it proceeded, and, on being told it was caused by the rudder of the ship desired that it might be immediately taken off! If he will only wait a little Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley will do it for him.

THIS month's cover shows a charming photograph of Miss Ethel Barrymore. The picture, which is one of her very latest, was taken in London where the fair young actress is now playing in Sir Henry Irving's company. Maurice Barrymore, the popular "leading man" is the father of the subject of our sketch and her mother was the late Georgie Drew, sister of John Drew and daughter of the famous Mrs. Drew.

Fashionable Neck Finishes.

THE "finish" of the neck is now of the utmost importance, and while the high stock collar still remains supreme it is arranged and diversified with various bows, frills, ties, puffs and four-in-hands that give distinction to the costumes with which they are worn and save our toilettes from that common-place look which is absolutely incompatible with style.

No woman can even pretend to be well-dressed at the present moment without various dainty additions to the toilette in the form of fichus, jabots, cravats, etc. The variety of these things offered for our inspection by the great shops or created especially for favored customers by the "swell" dressmakers, has never before been so ample or so charming. Quite the height of fashion are small but very full bows made of pleated tulle which stand out on either side of the throat in a manner closely resembling a ballet dancer's skirt. Those who prefer chiffon or *mousseline de soie* may have similar additions for the neck, made somewhat longer, and the most fascinating of these are in cream *mousseline* with small printed natural-colored bouquets sprinkled over them.

A very attractive novelty is shown in fig. 1. Rose-pink satin and guipure lace was used for our model, but taffeta silk, bengaline or *mousseline de soie* with any sort of lace could be used for this purpose.

Fig. 2 finishes the neck of a lovely navy blue canvas toilette just brought over from Pacquin's, the great Parisian coutouriers famous for such *chic* garnitures. It consists of a box-pleated collar of gray taffeta edged with a very narrow blue and gold silk passementerie. A four-in-hand with stylish pointed ends trimmed with passementerie is brought around the base of this collar and tied in the front. Just before it is drawn up tightly a tiny scrap of silk cut in dog-ears at either end is pushed through the knot and the whole arrangement is drawn up tight and firm. As this tie is rather difficult to adjust properly each time it is worn, the collar had best be opened in the centre back.

Fig. 3 shows a vest and pretty tie of Winsor silk which may be worn with shirt waists. This is a change from the showy Ascot and dapper band bows, so beloved of the summer girl this year. The tie is passed twice around the neck and should be used with linen collars or piqué stocks.

In fig. 4 you can see one of the smart pleated bows of silk, tulle, or *mousseline de soie* mentioned in the beginning of this article.



Fig. 3.—Linen Collar and Winsor Tie for Shirt Waists.

Fig. 5 shows a very stylish vest of green taffeta, intended to be worn with coat and skirt costumes or Eton suits either of cloth, piqué or duck. It was made with a centre box-pleat with rows of tiny tucks on each side. A stylish jabot of yellow lace runs down both sides of the front to the bust.

Fig. 6 speaks plainly for itself in the illustration and needs but little comment. It may be made of either lace or chiffon combined with ribbons or velvet. Last of all our illustrations comes fig. 7. This is a handsome bodice garniture of *mousseline de soie* with collar and band of velvet trimmed with sequins. Stylish loops of ribbon finish the garniture on each shoulder.

The fronts for the open jackets are made in silk, chiffon, satin and other fabrics, but it matters little, the ground work is so much hidden by the trimmings. The satins have a broad pleat down the front, which narrows towards



Fig. 4.—Satin Stock with Pleated Bow and Tie.

the waist and is covered with appliqué, having a wide lace ruffle falling on either side: it surrounds the neck and stands up well in easy folds at the back. Some of these vests have boleros at the side covered with span-gles or are diamanté, the ground work silk or satin, the front lissé or chiffon, with a wide tie edged with narrow gathered ribbon. There are many light and pretty white organdies, with colored lines forming checks, employed for this purpose, and one of the prettiest is covered with horizontal rows of lace, edged with colored narrow ribbon. Kilted lissé bordered with black velvet has been employed for the innumerable variety of bows and jabots. Small tufts of lace, like tassels, are introduced among the folds of chiffon or satin.

Some of the prettiest jabots extend to the shoulders. The fichus are of varying shapes, some of the daintiest being composed of white chiffon edged with black lace; others are made of butter tinted esprit net bordered with lace of the same hue, headed by insertion and intertwined with the same. Black and white and the purest Mat white, however, are the first fashion; wide sash ribbons are covered with white chiffon edged with narrow black velvet, and employed for a wide scarf tie, of which there are many kinds—some all lace, some chiffon with lace ends and some worked with metal threads. Whenever these fichus are made to extend to the shoulders the lace is so arranged that they stand up well on either side.

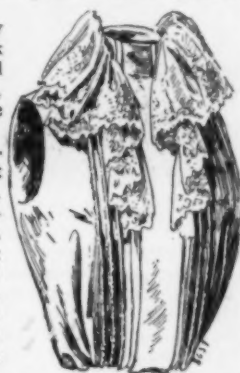


Fig. 5.—Vest of Green Taffeta with Jabots of Lace.

have ever been, and are mostly made in silk, softened by lace or some thin airy substance, which has much more lasting power than would be imagined possible. The loveliest colors have been adopted for these thin materials, which are used plain and kilted, in many new designs, all of which will withstand the ravages of time.



Fig. 7.—Of *Mousseline de soie* with Collar and Band of Sequin Embroidered Velvet.

pointed plastron, which in itself trims the front of the bodice. These are now, and will be all the season through, a great feature in fashion, giving a softening touch to the matrons' toilettes and adding another charm to those already possessed by dainty maidens, showing to mankind how "trifles as light as air" can add a touch of elegance to an otherwise plain costume. M. A.



Fig. 6.—Of Lace and Narrow Ribbon.

The most fashionable dry goods houses are showing a great variety of scarfs and cravats intended for ladies wear. Stylish lace ties two yards long and 12 inches across, are made of lace or tulle, chiffon or soft silk. If they are of black or white lace, they boast of a well covered design; if of the other fabrics, they are covered with horizontal rows of narrow black velvet, puckered ribbon, or Tom Thumb fringes. The cravats come very high in the neck, and are made of ribbon as well as thin fabrics, with either a straight gathering of lace or a long full

Some of the People We Are Fighting For.



THE time the present war began the majority of our countrymen discovered—somewhat to their surprise, for the modern American prides himself on knowing a little of everything—that they were densely ignorant of a most beautiful and romantic group of islands that lay right at their doors.

Men and women who thought nothing of a trip to Egypt, who knew Europe "like a book," and talked familiarly of China and Japan, associated one of the oldest and most picturesque cities of the Western Hemisphere solely with a brand of fine cigars, and but dimly remembered from their childhood lessons that Porto Rico was an island somewhere or other in the ocean south-east of Florida and that it exported an inferior sort of molasses.

But the report of the sinking of the *Maine* had no sooner been cabled to a shocked and startled world than the people of the United States awoke from this lethargy regarding their near neighbors, and booksellers were driven almost distracted by the unprecedented demand for literature treating of Cuba or its inhabitants. For a couple of years before this our newspapers had been filled with more or less veracious accounts of insurgent victories or Spanish atrocities; we read of Weyler and his trocha, we were filled with indignation at the death of gallant Maceo. Yet all these things seemed impersonal; thrilling, certainly, but remote and not of vital interest until one day Uncle Sam, who had watched thousands of poor Cubans being starved and tortured to death and seen two hundred and fifty of his own brave sailors sent to the bottom of Havana Harbor, peremptorily ordered the Spanish government to haul down the red and yellow flag that floated over the gray walls of Morro Castle. From that hour a happier era dawned for the fertile island and its downtrodden people who had suffered for centuries under the banner that typified nothing to the misused colonies but blood and gold.

The area of Cuba is nearly as great as that of Pennsylvania, but it has less than one fourth as many inhabitants. Yet when we bear in mind that the desert sand keys that skirt its coasts, the almost impassable swamps that line the southern shores and the rugged mountains of its eastern extremity, altogether occupy about one-fifth of its total square miles, we can but conclude that in spite of a rebellion that has been raging intermittently for nearly a hundred years, "The Pearl of the Antilles" is fairly well inhabited.

Of the aboriginal tribes of the island none survived to see the Seventeenth Century. The present population may be roughly divided into five classes; first, natives of Spain ("peninsulars," as they are called), including officers of the government, the army, many of the leading merchants, etc.; second, Cubans of Spanish descent ("insulars"); third, white persons of other nationalities; fourth, negroes, which class includes all those with even the smallest degree of colored blood in their veins; fifth, Eastern Asiatics. (A great many coolies were at one time brought to Cuba to work in the mines and cane fields). We hear so much of the negroes in Cuba that we are apt to fancy the African element larger than it really is. For thirty or forty years the number of negroes has been decreasing, and at the present time they compose but little more than one fourth of the whole population. The ratio of the races in the census of 1890 at Washington was sixty-seven to thirty-three per cent, so that negroes are relatively more numerous in the capital of our own nation than they are in Cuba.

Years ago, before this war was

dreamt of by even the most visionary of the Cuban patriots, an American consul once inquired of a Spanish officer why they let so fine an island run to waste, why they did not put more land under cultivation and develop the mineral resources of the country? The diminutive soldier looked superciliously at his interro-

gator. "Ah," he replied airily, "that might do for English, Germans, or even Americans; we of the Latin races have higher things to occupy us."

What these "higher things" were he failed to explain. "Spanish honor," perhaps, which seems to require so much vindication nowadays. Most assuredly not matters pertaining to the soul's welfare, for though very religious, men who have lived long either in Cuba or in the mother country, tell us that the Spaniards have very little of the religion that makes character. Frances Courtenay Baylor, who visited Cuba just after the sinking of the *Maine*, says in an article in a current magazine. "One of the things that struck me most in Cuba was that the churches were for the most part empty even on Sunday. In these unsettled times they are not always kept open, it is true, and in the interior they are guarded by clergy and sacristans very carefully. * * * But even on Sundays and saints' days one sees only the devout few, the ever faithful, not the large congregations one would expect to see under such sorrowful circum-

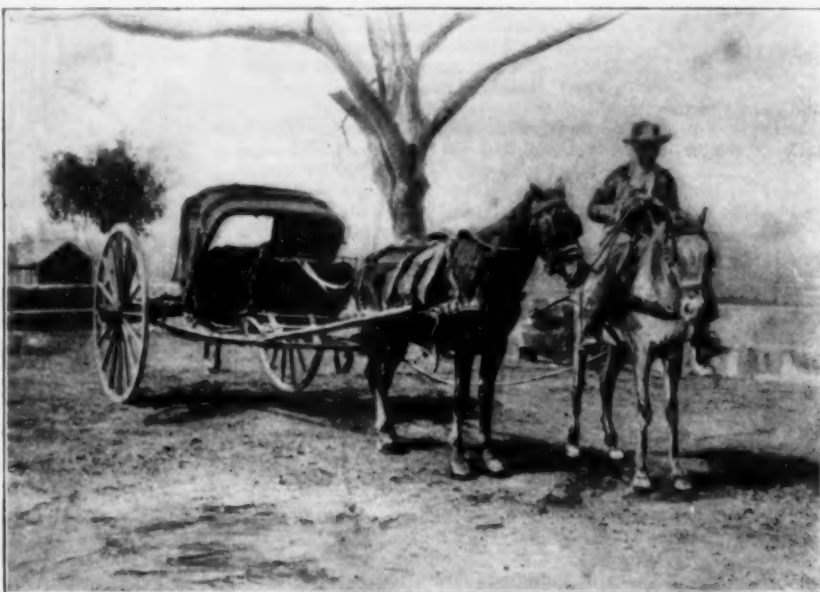
stances. Bull-fights and cock-fights, lotteries, bailes and fandangoes, monte, and withal the guitar; baseball, now the latest fashionable fad, after low mass, perhaps; the markets, shops, theatres, cafés all open as usual; the drive or the promenade on the Prado—these make a Cuban Sunday, together with endless cigarillos and siestas and loungings public and private."

Havana is a city of palaces, a city of streets and plazas, of colonnades and towers, churches and monasteries. Contrasts abound, one steps from a broad open square adorned with fountains and statuary and surrounded by handsome buildings into streets almost narrow enough for opposite neighbors to shake hands across.

The old race of Spanish residents, the planters who made the glories and gayeties for which the city was at one time so renowned disappeared from Cuba forty or fifty years ago. They



CUBAN LADIES OF FASHION.



THE VOLANTE, A TYPICAL CUBAN VEHICLE.

were either ruined, or retired to the peninsula and their places were filled by a new and totally different class, not residents, but sojourners, whose chief object was to make money as fast as possible. Before Columbus, all human history in Cuba is a blank, after him all is blood and business.

Most of the better class of houses in Havana are built around beautiful courtyards, where fountains plash and palms

guish the captivating little implement in a manner worthy of a belle of old Seville.

In the afternoons and evenings when all the cafés are open the scene on the Prado is very gay. The sidewalks are thronged with well dressed pedestrians laughing and chatting with an animation only seen among the Latin races. Streams of carriages pass and repass each other in quick succession, victorias or landaus, with liveried servants on the box, shabby *coches* that may be hired for a few cents, and occasionally, but of late years becoming more of a rarity, the volante. This vehicle which was formerly the national conveyance of Cuba and the glory of the rich planters, is an odd looking gig with shafts sometimes sixteen feet long and wheels six yards in circumference. It is pulled by two horses or mules, the leader being attached to the carriage by an extra whistle-tree and traces, and always ridden by a negro postilion. The volante looks to be awkward and cumbersome but is in reality well adapted for the rough mountain roads and is still in use in the country districts. In old times small fortunes were lavished upon it, the cushions and upholstery were of the handsomest materials and the harnesses of the horses gold mounted and of exquisite workmanship. The postilions of the wealthy



MARKET WOMEN, PORTO RICO.

and growing plants form lovely cool bits of greenery even on the hottest days. The style of architecture of these dwellings is exceedingly heavy; they are covered with stucco and adorned with curious iron balconies. There are immense windows opening down to the floor in French fashion and heavily barred as shown in the illustration. The rooms are very lofty, and, if the owner is rich, are furnished gaudily in the latest Parisian styles. The salons are generally of immense size, but the bedrooms are small and, according to American ideas, very badly fitted up. Often, even in families of wealth, there are not enough of these apartments to go around, and at night the servants hastily put up a number of cheap cots in the vast drawing-rooms for the accommodation of the surplus members of the household. However, this, according to my chronicler, was a custom which prevailed quite a while ago and of late years, let us hope that it has become obsolete.

Cuban girls of high rank lead very secluded lives and their education is extremely limited. They are taught by the nuns embroidery, etiquette and religion, which are considered about the only things necessary for a woman of fashion to know. Like all dwellers in the tropics they mature early and are usually married very young. In domestic life the husband is literally lord and master. As in France, married women are allowed considerable liberty, but the young girls are brought up with great strictness; etiquette—or rather its Spanish equivalent—is a word that they have good reason to dread. So severe are its rules that a woman of respectability is scarcely ever seen walking alone in the streets, unless she is a foreigner or belongs to the lower classes, such as fruit sellers, street vendors, etc. If a rich Cuban family happens to live in close proximity to a church one of the women may be occasionally seen going to mass, followed by a negress carrying a portable seat or bit of carpet for her to kneel upon on the hard marble floor of the cathedral. But even this is exceptional. Strict Cuban etiquette of the old fashioned sort says that a lady must never be seen on the street except in a vehicle of some kind.

Cuban ladies dress very handsomely, but are a little too fond of bright colors to quite meet our taste in apparel. Yet, it must be confessed that these same gaudy tints seem to suit their black eyes and dark hair, glossy as a raven's wing. They are said to have small feet, most certainly they walk very gracefully and are passionately fond of dancing. They can manage a fan in a way only possible to a woman who has the blood of Andalusia in her veins. With an enchanting sweep of the arm they wave and lan-

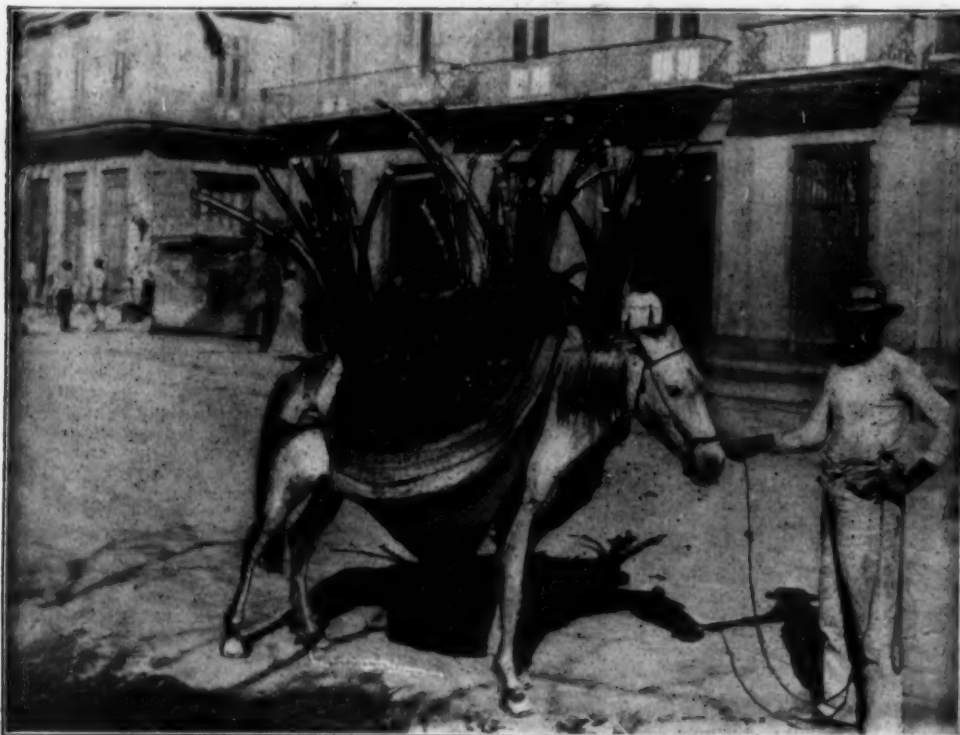


A PORTO RICO BELLE.

merchants or Spanish officials were attired in great sombreros, gorgeous with gold braid, white jackets, and trousers tucked in shiny top boots. But times have changed and since the ten years' war the volante is a back number rapidly falling into delapidation and decay. For some unexplained reason, though obsolete for other purposes, in many of the smaller towns and villages of Cuba

it is still used for funerals. A gentleman who visited Santiago several years ago, gives the following description: "On our way back to the yacht we encountered a long funeral train of volantes drawn by very handsome mules accompanied by a long tail of colored servants and hangers-on. It was the funeral of a young girl, I was told, as the flower covered coffin was borne into the church. The service was very fine but all solemnity was destroyed by the tones of fiddle and horn that were employed to fortify the organ, especially as immediately after the service we saw the big fiddle scurrying out of the door in the arms of its negro performer."

One sees officers everywhere in the city streets, the insignia of the army is never absent from any gathering however small. There are ferocious looking officers of the Volunteers, the turbulent organization so favored by Weyler, and colonels, captains, lieutenants of regular regiments that are supposed to be in the midst of an active campaign against the insurgents, all chatting on corners, drinking at the gorgeous saloons, or eating ices, or playing dominoes at the cafes, doing anything, in fact, except that for which they were supposed to have been sent to Cuba. If there are as many officers in the field as there were in the streets of Havana just before the American ultimatum, the Spanish army should indeed be well ordered.



A FRUIT SELLER, HAVANA.

In spite of the multiplicity and gaudiness of the saloons and bar-rooms in Cuban cities it is a rare thing to see a drunken man or woman and street brawls are almost unknown. The Cubans drink lightly but they drink often and seem to be less easily affected than Anglo-Saxons.

In the more ancient portions of the town little picturesque balconies of iron or wood jut out from the second story windows. From every rail hang tiny half-naked children like small performers upon a trapeze. So reckless do they seem that the passer-by involuntarily quickens his pace fearing that an avalanche of colored humanity will descend upon his head.

Sometimes a tiny little Spaniard in white jacket and jaunty sombrero passes rapidly along the narrow sidewalks, sometimes a stalwart African in no jacket and no hat. Now a big black mule with stiff, erect, close-shaven mane and braided tale tied with gay ribbons comes prancing by dragging some odd-shaped cart, or a gray donkey shambles slowly along and on his back a beautiful mulatto boy with smiling kindly face, great black eyes and rich coffee colored complexion, half sitting, half lying between two great straw panniers full of oranges or zapotes, pineapples or plantains.

Some of these negroes are magnificent specimens physically, but they have many little ways which would astonish their colored brethren in the United States. It is no unusual sight to see a fat

laundress waddling along the streets, a basket of clothes skillfully balanced on her head and a huge black cigar in her mouth. The most unconventional of the negroes have a curious custom of using their ears for pockets. A huge coal black specimen in ragged linen suit and tattered straw hat will stop suddenly take out a match from behind one ear and a long cigar from behind the other and proceed to enjoy a smoke. And this is not all, you purchase fruit or vegetables from an itinerant vender and you are amazed to see him calmly tuck away the silver change in the orifices of each ear.

Everywhere are the beggars, the starving *reconcentrados* of whom we have heard so much; they sleep on the pavements, in doorways, anywhere, and beg the passer by for alms with the pitiful plea, "God will repay you, Senor." Or rather, I should use the past tense in describing all this, for long before the time of writing the sufferings of these poor people were ended, not by the alms and money which the United States tried so hard to send, but by the sure hand of death.

The travel in the narrow streets of Havana is regulated by law; certain thoroughfares are used by carts and carriages going north, and another prescribed set by south-bound vehicles. Thus conveyances bound into the city from the Paseo go by way of Obispo St., but must return by O'Riley St.; so that no two ever

meet in these narrow ways. A plan which might be used with advantage in certain towns and cities in our own enlightened land.

The condition of the country people of Cuba has been one of absolute misery ever since the present struggle for freedom began, and those who lived between the trochas reached a depth of wretchedness hardly conceivable. They were raided and burned out again and again by the insurgents who never found any difficulty in slipping through the trenches intended to fence them out; they were captured again by the Spanish, the men of the family and often the women and children shot, or slashed to death with the murderous machete, and their homes laid waste.

Even the little children have caught the martial spirit of the island. Grover Flint says in a recently published book, "Marching with Gomez:"

"The childrens' games were all warlike. They played Spain and Cuba with sticks for guns, and carried on skirmishes in the underbrush. Sometimes it was a game of *prefectura*, where one child hid a broom horse in the thicket and another played Spaniard and scouted about with a wooden machete to find and kill it. The first sound the babies learned was "Alto, quien va? Cuba," for often sounds of shots came from the high-road, and the infants learned to distinguish between the bark of the Mauser and the slow detonation of the Remington."

Porto Rico, which will soon be in our hands, is a very small island compared to Cuba, and its productions are unimportant. It is mountainous and the climate is extremely healthy there being very little disease even in summer, the rainy season. It has a very large colored population of varying shades of mulatto, and it is amusing to see how the arrogant gravity of the Spaniard is grafted onto the natural indolence of the African. Men and women lounge listlessly about the streets, their strong expressionless faces showing nothing but sleepy good nature. Besides St. Juan the capital, Aguadilla and two or three other towns there are few settlements of any importance on the island. One of the sights of Puerto Rico is the market place at St. Juan, which is filled with gabbling, chattering negresses, sometimes afoot, sometimes mounted on horses or donkeys.

E. B. C.

My Lady's Handkerchiefs.

Embroidered, Lace-Edged and Hem-Stitched Novelties.

THERE is a touch of daintiness about a tiny *mouchoir* of sheer linen adorned with graceful embroidery, or, perhaps, edged with Valenciennes lace, that is irresistibly dear to the feminine heart. Every woman loves pretty handkerchiefs.

Dame Fashion, who rules our wardrobes with such a rod of iron, is a little more lenient when it comes to such airy trifles as handkerchiefs. Yet even here her influence is felt.

Styles do change but they chance more slowly than in other departments over which she reigns. The width of the hems now used on both the cheap and the fine linen handkerchiefs illustrates this point exactly. Several years ago, handkerchiefs with very wide hems were extremely popular, but now this fashion has entirely gone out and very narrow quarter inch hems are used on both the fine and cheap handkerchiefs.

HANDKERCHIEF WITH DEEP BORDER OF LACE.

Pretty sheer linen squares with scalloped edges were, at one time, a favorite birthday or holiday gift, but now this style of ornamentation is little used except in very fine handkerchiefs. The favorite finish for an embroidered handkerchief is a very narrow hem with a continuous wreath of tiny embroidered flowers, or some other conventional design, circling the handkerchief just above it.

The very latest novelty in handkerchiefs shows the embroidery on the hem. The effect of this is very neat and pretty and is sure to please all ladies of refined tastes.

Many women, however, care little for embroidered handkerchiefs unless they are edged with lace—and I must confess that to me also they appeal more than the most elaborately embroidered handkerchiefs worth three or four times as much. A very pretty example of this sort, embroidered in scallops and edged with Valenciennes lace—Val lace as the dealers call it—is shown in one of our illustrations on this page.

Embroidered handkerchiefs are of two sorts, the machine and the hand-made varieties. The hand-embroidered are, of course, the finest, but some of the machine worked are wonderfully good and can only be told from the hand-made by the regularity of the pattern. In several dozen machine embroidered handkerchiefs each separate one will be exactly similar to every other of the set, but in hand work this is never so, for no two women can embroider exactly alike. All embroidered handkerchiefs are imported and the finest come from St. Gall, Switzerland. The cheapest embroidered handkerchiefs are of Swiss lawn, which is a cotton stuff. They are often very pretty when they are new, but after they are washed and the dressing is done away with, they can easily be distinguished from the better qualities. Embroidered handkerchiefs made of linen can be purchased from twenty-five cents apiece up to four dollars,

the latter sort being made of a very sheer linen and having an especially deep hand embroidered border of from three to four inches wide.

The very handsome handkerchief shown in our first illustration is bordered by a kind of lace which slightly resembles guipure, which is first embroidered on the handkerchief and then the linen background is eaten out by acid. This sort of handkerchief is very beautiful and sells for about five dollars apiece.

In size handkerchiefs have changed very little, remaining about the same as for the last two years. The smallest handkerchiefs are the lace trimmed and embroidered. Plain hem-stitched being more serviceable are made a trifle larger.

Handkerchiefs with colored borders are never seen but in the very cheapest five and ten cent kinds, except when intended for children and even then all the finest sorts have white edges.

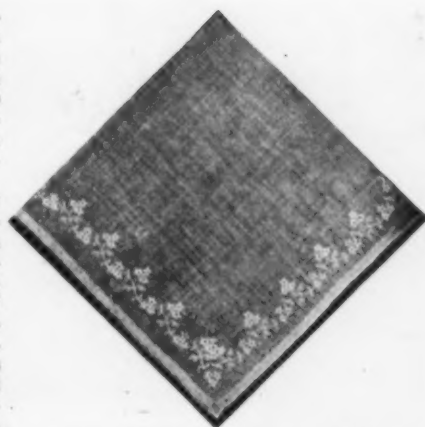
Mourning handkerchiefs are shown beautifully embroidered in black with black hems of varying widths. They are always used by people in deep mourning, that is first mourning in which crape is worn, but etiquette is getting a little more lax of late years and when the stage of black without

crape is reached, plain white handkerchiefs are considered appropriate.

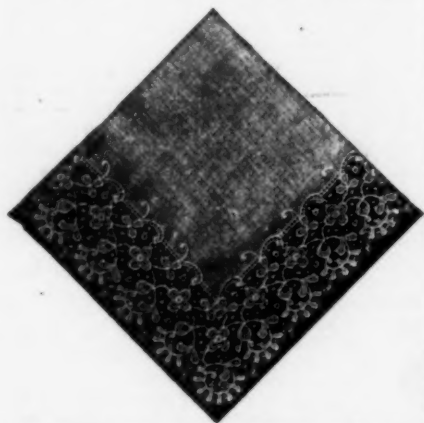
For men the most fashionable thing is a narrow hem-stitched *mouchoir* with a heavily embroidered initial or monogram in one corner. But this garniture is not necessary for the plain hem-stitched variety unadorned with embroidery is also considered smart, always providing that the linen is of the finest and the hem very narrow.

There is a fad nowadays among some smart women for buying embroidered and lace-edged *mouchoirs* by the dozen, all alike. They pick out some rather uncommon pattern and identify themselves with that. But most people are much too fond of variety for this fad ever to become very popular.

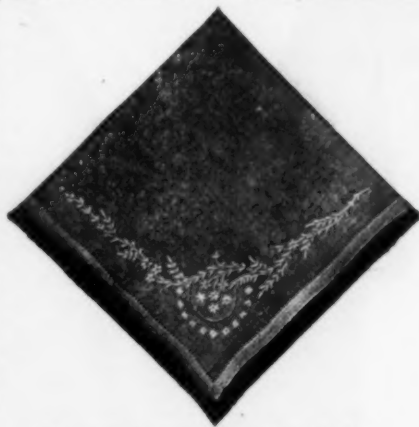
For the designs which illustrate this article thanks are due to Duke, MacMahon & Co., Handkerchief Manufacturers, New York City.



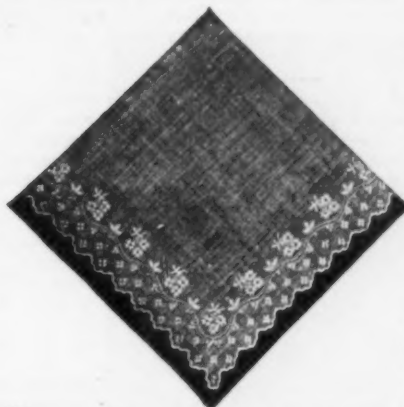
EMBROIDERED LINEN WITH NARROW HEM.



A PRETTY LACE-EDGED HANDKERCHIEF.



A POPULAR DESIGN WITH A NARROW HEM.



EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF WITH SCALLOPED EDGE.



Dressmakers' Page.

Useful Hints for Busy Workers.

THE new sleeves of silk or woolen dresses show quite a variety of wrist finishings. Besides the pointed cuffs, plain, straight cuffs formed of stripes of white satin trimmed with colored braid are seen.

Many yokes of lengthwise tucks have a flat border of lace giving them an oval shape.

Tucks are often made separate from a bodice or blouse and then shaped to it. Making tucks as a separate trimming is the discovery of French modistes, for tucks are now put on in shapes utterly impossible to accomplish on the garment.

In summer dresses flounced skirts have almost driven out all other kinds. The circular flounce of many models shows so many variations and so much trimming that it is sometimes hard to tell which is skirt and which trimming. Often the body of the skirt seems merely to consist of one or two apron-like pieces set in a frame of flounces; for the flounces form not only the entire back breadth with its folds but are often carried up the front, in narrowing lines, to the belt.

Skirts cut without flounces have stitched folds running around the skirt and meet in a downward point on the front breadth. The folds, running upward on the back, meet again in a similar point. There are three or four such folds on a skirt, each fold consisting of from three to five tiny tucks, the upper folds being the narrower.

Piqué skirts are made with either shaped or circular flounces of even length. They are trimmed plainly with stitching or with bands of colored piqué, braid or handsome white insertion.

A novel dress of the new blue piqué has the skirt lapped over on the left side showing a V shaped panel of piece embroidery, and the skirt edge bordered with $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch insertion; blouse with large collar, front, belt and wrists trimmed with insertion, and a yoke like the panel.

A navy blue and white polka-dotted foulard is exquisitely made with black Chantilly lace laid over in several rows from the hips down to the cluster of ruffles rounding up toward the back. The round waist has three rows put on crosswise, several on the sleeves and collar, and a belt and collar of white taffeta.

Pretty designs in blouse front costumes are shown in one of the big shops. The blouse, of a contrasting color and material, opens over a three cornered Medici bodice of the material of the skirt. The bodice fastens on the side; above it is a guimpe of white silk and cream lace.

Another blouse, lengthened to a basque, is held together by a velvet belt of the same color as the skirt, the belt passing through the loose fronts and ending in a point. The blouse fronts, richly trimmed with lace, turn back at the top in broad revers.

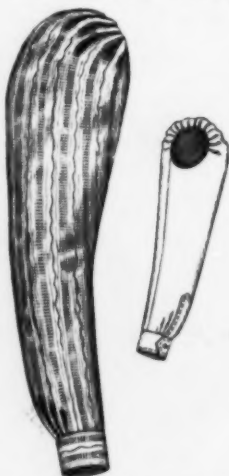
Most dressmakers have been obliged to raise their prices on this season's gowns as the fitted flounces, foundation skirts, multitudes of trimmings and the exquisite finish demanded for a fashionable gown nowadays require more work than any costume for years past.

White, tan or pale blue piqué vests fastened with pearl buttons are considered very stylish with blue cloth or serge tailor gowns.

LOVELY GOWNS.—A black tulle dress trimmed with ruches of ribbon and rosettes of the material had a blue silk bodice covered with black appliqué; and this is sure to be a favorite style. A green moiré of a light tone, with black pin spots all over it, had a frill of chiffon carried down one side, and this was the only trimming on the skirt. A useful dinner gown in pink silk check, the pattern very minute, had three graduated angles of lace insertion of varying width down the front, with rows of the insertion brought across the side breaths, frillings depending from them. These were repeated at the side of the bodice.

The steel slides for high collars are becoming quite the fashion just now, the plain steel slide being the greater favorite, but at the same time those studded with pretty stones are also used by modistes. Some times as many as six of these slides are worn on a lady's high collar.

A stylish light cloth gown has bias bands stitched down so as to outline a deep, round apron, sloping up nearly to the belt at the back, shaping the bands and filling in the space across the lower part with short band pieces at the back.



McCall Pattern No. 5057

No. 5057. — LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 1 yard 36 inches wide, or 1 yard 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure.

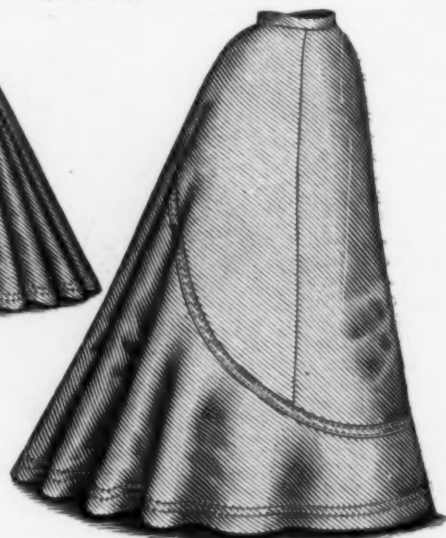
Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 5141

No. 5141. — LADIES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Ribbon represented, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5153

No. 5153. — LADIES' SKIRT (having Shaped Circular Flounce), requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 40 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 52 inches wide. Lining required, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Length of skirt in front, 42 inches; width around bottom, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Hats and Bonnets for Little People

To Wear on Hot August Days.



INFANTS' CAP IN TUCKED WHITE LAWN.

very little people are comparatively inexpensive.

Very little babies wear, as they have for several years in summer, dainty little caps of lawn, trimmed with embroidery, feather-stitching and lace, simple or elaborate according to the price asked for them. Our first illustration shows a lovely example of this class. This cap is simple enough to be made at home, and yet it is as novel and pretty as possible. It is laid in wide tucks placed on either side of two rows of almost infinitesimal tucks. It is trimmed around the front with a full ruching of lawn, edged with imitation Valenciennes lace. The broad rosette, placed at the top just in the centre, proves very becoming to Mr. or Miss Baby. Wide lawn strings tie the little bonnet under the chin.

Very quaint and picturesque will the little one look who wears the lovely bonnet of embroidered lawn shown in our next illustration. This can be used for children of from 6 months to three years of age. The front is composed of a wide strip of white lawn embroidered in rather an open-work design. The edge is bordered by a knife-pleated frill of plain lawn which shades the face most becomingly. Another graceful frill of the same material stands straight out around the shaped piece that forms the back. A little deeper ruffle is corded onto the bottom of the hood and falls over the shoulders like the cape of an old fashioned sun-bonnet. Wide lawn ties fasten the



BONNET OF EMBROIDERED LAWN WITH PLEATING FRONT AND BACK.

CHILDRENS' hats are very lovely but they do wear out so quickly that about mid-summer, the little ones need a new supply. Most years this has been an added burden on the already over-taxed pocket-book of *pater familias*, this season fortunately the demand for fresh headgear will not make such inroads on the allowance put aside for clothing the household, for, although more dainty and artistic than for many seasons past, hats and bonnets for



CHILD'S STRAW HAT TRIMMED WITH COLORED MULLE.

hood under the chin. This bonnet might also be made up of light blue or pale pink chambray and trimmed with embroidered frills of the same serviceable materials.

Number 3 may be worn by little girls anywhere from about three to ten years old and is a very "taking" novelty indeed. It is composed of rough white straw and trimmed with three puffs of colored mulle. A doubled ruffle of the mulle surrounds the brim, while broad strings, starting from *chic* little loops tie the "confection" under the chin. These hats are delightful trimmed with bright pink or blue, are gay and jaunty with red adornments, and particularly becoming to tiny brunettes when tricked out in pale yellow.

Could anything be more quaint and lovely for a pretty child than the hat shown in the next picture? It has a leghorn brim bordered by a lace-edged frill corded onto the hat. The puffy Tam crown is of blue silk mulle. A pale blue



PICTURESQUE HAT WITH LEGHORN BRIM AND SILK MULLE CROWN.

gauzed-striped ribbon surrounds this and is tied in a pretty many looped bow on the left side of the front. Dainty hem stitched strings of the mulle keep the *chapeau* firmly in place. For dark children these hats are very charming made with crowns of rose pink mulle.

Last on our list comes a smart Tam-o'-Shanter of embroidered lawn intended for baby boys'. It is daintily made with a crown of the popular all-over embroidery and a tight-fitting band of the same material finished off by a narrow lace ruching.

For the designs which illustrate this article, thanks are due to the wholesale house of Hill Brothers, New York City.



BOYS' EMBROIDERED LAWN TAM-O'-SHANTER.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5135**

No. 5135.—LADIES' BATHING SUIT (having Circular Skirt), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Braid represented, 2 pieces. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Pretty Bathing Suits.

THIS year the bathing suits that will be worn at the fashionable beaches are especially pretty and serviceable. There is a little change in cut from last season, revers being extensively used on the front of the waists, and the skirts being, in many cases, cut in circular shape which gives a very trim and becoming appearance to the costume.

Now every woman who thinks of spending even a part of the summer at the seashore, should make herself a stylish and comfortable bathing suit, for nothing is more unbecoming than the dreadful costumes of blue flannel that can be hired on most beaches. In these the prettiest girl looks a perfect fright and the damsel of ordinary good looks is hideous. This is the artistic side of the question, but there is yet another that should appeal even more strongly to women of refined tastes. These suits are worn by all sorts of people, are never washed except by their immersion in the salt water, and in consequence must be most unsanitary.

The best material for a bathing suit is brilliantine or alpaca. This stands out from the figure, is wiry enough to shed the water and is not as heavy and burdensome as flannel. Very pretty suits are made of black brilliantine with big sailor collars or braid striped vests and revers, or collars, vests and the tiny band into which the short puffed sleeves are gathered of some contrasting material such as white serge or bright red brilliantine. These suits can be purchased ready-made in the shops from about five dollars up to twice as much, according to the quality of the goods used, the lavishness of the trimming and the general cut and style of the garment.

Many people still cling to the time honored blue flannel and insist on having their suits

made of this, declaring that it is warmer and a better protection than brilliantine. Well, I suppose, there is no accounting for tastes and if they like it, by all means, let them use it, but its weight and the disagreeable way in which it soaks up the water is considered a great drawback by most swimmers. Blue flannel bathing suits are invariably trimmed with white braid and the rule this year seems to be that the more rows you can get on the skirt the better.

Suits are always cut nowadays with the waist and trousers in one and the skirt put on separately. The trousers usually have an elastic band run in the lower edge to keep the fulness in the proper position at the knees.

Bathing shoes or stockings with cork soles are indispensable. The shoes may be either black, white or tan canvas, white being the favorite. The stockings worn are always navy blue or black. Many ladies do not care for the regular bathing stockings with cork soles but wear a rather thick pair of cheap black cotton stockings and when they are cut out, which happens in an incredibly short time, substitute another pair. E. C.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4807**

No. 4807.—LADIES' BATHING SUIT, requires for medium size, 10 yards material 27 inches wide, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Braid represented, 24 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cts.

Famous Jewels.

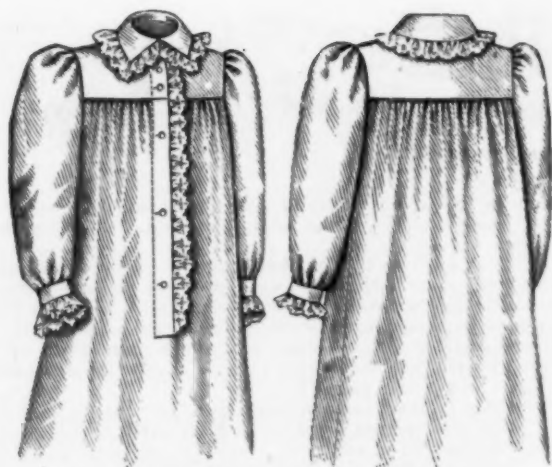
THE Austrian crown jewels are reported to be of fabulous value, and among them is the most celebrated of existing opals; but as the Empress must give bonds for them whenever she wears them, and has plenty of private jewelry besides, she seldom takes the crown jewels from their seclusion. She has the loveliest black pearls that are known, besides some rare and beautiful black opals.

There are very few black pearl necklaces in existence. One remarkable collar of this sort which once belonged to Isabella, Queen of Spain, is now in the possession of an English bride of high rank. It consists of twenty-eight singularly large pure black pearls. The largest ruby in the world is in Russia.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4800**

No. 4800.—GIRLS' AND CHILD'S BATHING SUIT, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Wide braid represented, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards; narrow braid, $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 8 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5147**

No. 5147.—LADIES' MOTHER-HUBBARD NIGHT GOWN, requires for medium size, $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or 5 yards 36 inches wide. Embroidery ruffle represented, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 8 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 ins. bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

**McCall Pattern No. 5156**

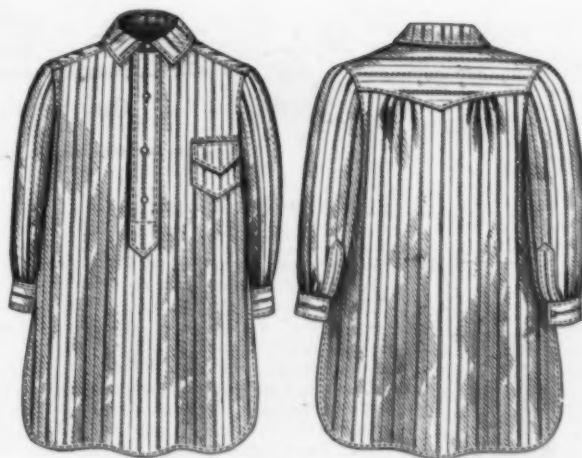
No. 5156.—BOYS' PJAMAS, require for medium size, $5\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 40 inches wide. Frogs represented, 5; 1 cord and tassel. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 20 cts.; but to our readers, only 15 cts.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5023**

No. 5023.—CHILD'S AND INFANTS' YOKE AND SLEEVES, require for medium size, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard material 36 inches wide. All-over embroidery represented, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; embroidery edging, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Price, 10 cents.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5145**

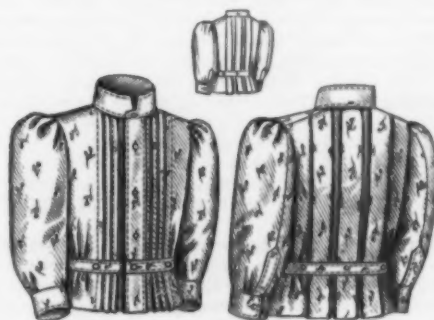
No. 5145.—MENS' TENNIS OR OUTING SHIRT, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16, $16\frac{1}{2}$ and 17 inches neck measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

ALL PATTERNS

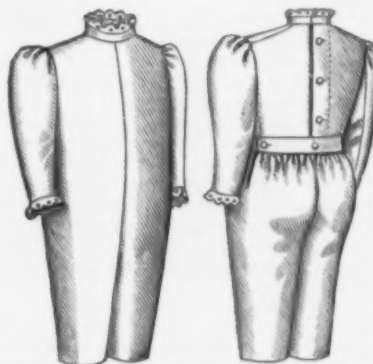
10 and 15 CENTS.

NONE HIGHER.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5152**

No. 5152.—BOYS' SHIRT WAIST (having Detachable Collar), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. Buttons required, 8 large and 5 small. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Price, 10 cents.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5157**

No. 5157.—CHILD'S NIGHT DRAWERS, require for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Embroidery edging represented, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 9 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 years.

Price, 10 cents.



Our Story Page.

A Curious Incident.

A HOUSE party was assembled at Ballynane, Colonel Anstruther's country seat at Galway.

The guests consisted of Mrs. Effingham, a young widow of a few years' standing; Miss Clara Vining, a tall, dark, handsome woman of about the same age as Mrs. Effingham; Miss Lucy Garside, a niece of the master of the house; also of Sir Richard Barnard, the well-known traveler and explorer; Mr. Jephson, Q.C., of the Inner Temple; Mr. Algernon Sinclair, of the Grenadier Guards; Mr. Kilanos, of the Greek Legation in London; and of one or two ladies and gentlemen besides.

Some of the guests brought their valets and ladies' maids with them, so what with the members of Colonel Anstruther's household, it may be inferred that Ballynane House was tolerably full.

All went well and pleasantly until one particular evening, when something happened which threatened to bring proceedings to an abrupt termination.

One evening, then, at about ten o'clock, when all the guests were in the drawing-room after dinner, a housemaid, while going her rounds of the various rooms, noticed a brooch case lying in the room occupied by Mrs. Effingham; and that it was open—and empty. Thinking this rather a strange occurrence she determined to mention it to Elise, the lady's French maid. With this purpose in view she left the case lying exactly where she had found it, and, a few minutes after, hearing Elise ascend the servants' staircase close by, the young woman called the lady's maid in and told her what she had found. Elise seemed greatly upset at the housemaid's news. She declared her mistress was not wearing the brooch—a very handsome one composed of emeralds and rubies—usually contained in that particular case; and that she considered it her duty forthwith to lay the whole matter before Mrs. Effingham herself.

A thorough search in the room resulted in—nothing. The brooch had vanished. Even the windows were carefully examined for a trace of a possible thief. But they were found to be firmly bolted and secured from the inside, just as the housemaid had left them a couple of hours previously.

The gentlemen in the smoking-room, in conclave assembled, shortly after the theft became known, confessed themselves puzzled.

"Case of robbery as far as that goes," said the host with deep concern. "And the worst of it is the signs point to the theft having been committed by some one in the house. What do you say, Jephson?"

"Looks like it," replied the Q.C.; then regarded the ceiling contemplatively, and lit another cigar.

"That's the worst of you fellows—never will commit yourselves to anything. Wish you'd give a more detailed opinion!" But the lawyer was not to be drawn.

"If it is a case of robbery hadn't we better send for a detective?" asked Mr. Sinclair, of the Grenadier Guards.

"My dear fellow, you are not in London," someone answered. "You wouldn't get a detective nearer than Galway, and that's thirty miles off—even if you succeeded there."

"A policeman then?" urged Mr. Vansittart, of the F. O.

"There are no policemen here," said Colonel Anstruther, "only constabulary—splendid soldiers I grant, but very little use as thief-takers."

"What's to be done?"

Before a reply could be made, the door of the smoking-room was opened and the butler entered. He was a brisk, intelligent-looking man of about thirty years of age; not at all the kind of grave, sober, middle-aged personage one is accustomed to see filling so important an office in a London house.

"Sir," the man began in tones of suppressed excitement, and speaking with an Irish accent, "sir, I beg your pardon, sir, but respectin' this robbery; me and the other servants—I speak for them as well as for myself—would be glad that our boxes

might be searched. We ask this, sir, sooner than any——"

"Steady, steady, Finlan, all in good time. I hardly know whether we——"

"May I answer for you, Anstruther?" The question came from a far corner of the room, where through a dense cloud of smoke the dark-set eyes of Sir Richard Barnard, the great Eastern traveller, were just dimly discernible. The speaker had not apparently taken the slightest interest in the proceedings up till now. Indeed most of the party believed that for the last twenty minutes he had been placidly dozing.

"May I answer for you, Anstruther?"

After a momentary pause the host answered:

"If you wish it, yes."

Turning to the butler Barnard said:

"Come back here again in five minutes."

Without further word the man bowed and left the room.

Directly the door was shut Sir Richard went on—

"I don't believe much in searching boxes. If any of the servants have taken the brooch—I don't for one instant insinuate that any of them has—the first thing the thief would do would be to take care the missing property was not in his or her trunk when examined. No; placed as we are, without detectives, without police, without the appliances of civilization at our hand, there seems to me to be only one course open to us to pursue."

"And that is?" chorused the whole room.

"You will be sceptical when I tell you. I only expect that. To the modern Englishman my plan, too, will seem of the doubt-fullest efficacy."

"Anything Richard Barnard has to propose will at least be listened to respectfully."

"Civil of you to say so, Anstruther, but you haven't heard what it is yet."

"Well?"

Everyone waited for the reply. It came at last, after a few pipe puffs from Sir Richard's capacious briar.

"It's this," he said, pushing his tobacco deeper down into his bowl with his thumb—"Now, don't be staggered. To find out the thief by Ordeal."

"What?"

"Do you mean make the servants walk on hot irons and—?"

"Or fling them into the lake, and the one who——"

"Or prick them with——"

"Why not propose torture?"

"My dear fellows, if you take me for a barbarian say so," laughed Sir Richard. "Just wait half a minute till you've heard my plan. The ordeal I speak of is the simplest and most harmless thing in the world. I learned it of a Hindu priest in a remote part of India, where I saw it practised—and very successfully practised, too. Of course, I don't know how it will act with Britishers; but, after all, there's a great deal of humanity in human nature, and I fancy that what would have an effect on Hindu human nature would, given the circumstances, produce an equal impression on Western humanity. The question is, have I your permission to try it, Anstruther?"

"On the clear understanding that it is harmless."

"I have told you it is."

"Then I'm satisfied. You must first, however, have the servants' full consent to its being tried."

"Of course. But I fancy there's little doubt of my obtaining it; for the one who holds back from the test——"

"Will most likely be the guilty party?"

"Exactly; so no one will like to be the first to object. One thing more," Sir Richard added, in conclusion. "I should like to be able to tell the servants that the guests have also consented to be tested, after the others have themselves submitted to the ordeal."

"I think I can answer for no one here having the slightest objection, eh?" said Colonel Anstruther, glancing round the room, and receiving in reply an affirmative nod from every gentleman present.

"Thanks. Stay," Sir Richard continued, his quick ear detecting a footstep outside, "here comes Finlan. Tell him, Anstruther, that you will dispense with the searching of the boxes, but that, instead, all the servants are to assemble in the music-room in a quarter of an hour."

When the butler heard that the trunks were not to be examined he seemed a little disappointed, but was too well-bred a

domestic to question the master's orders, and undertook that all the household should be at the place appointed in fifteen minutes' time.

"And now to get the lady guests' consent, for I must have theirs as well as the gentlemen's." So saying Sir Richard left the room.

In a few moments he returned.

"It's all right," he replied to various questioning glances. "They have all of them given their adhesion to my plan. One of them—I forget her name—hesitated a little, said she was hysterical on slight provocation, and did not know how an ordeal might affect her nerves, but when the other ladies chaffed her a bit she soon gave in. The next step, therefore, I propose, is a move to the music-room. I daresay some of my intended victims are already there waiting for us."

The room to which Sir Richard led the way was a lofty and spacious one. Here they found the lady guests assembled; and the servants ranged in one long line on the other side of the apartment.

Sir Richard's keen eye scanned this line carefully. He seemed to take in at a glance the stolid, meaningless face of the under-footman; the clear cut features of Mr. Kilanos's Greek valet Tonides, the essentially Celtic cast of countenance of the butler Finlan, the demure downcast eyes of the French maid Elise, the sturdy yet rather nervous-looking housemaid who had first discovered the theft, and the various leading characteristics of the other domestics.

Standing in the centre of the room Barnard addressed the household in these words:

"A robbery has been committed in this house. We are all of us anxious to discover the thief. How is this to be done? You have asked that your boxes may be searched. But this would be attended by many inconveniences as well as loss of time. I have, I think, a better mode, to the carrying out of which I shall be glad if you will give your sanction. I may say that all the ladies and gentlemen staying in this house have given theirs. Mine is a very harmless and simple plan and will hurt no one. This is the nature of it: You all see that alcove at the end of the room. Curtains, as you perceive, hang over the entrance of it. Now, I shall ask each of you to enter the alcove, one by one, and, having done so, draw the curtains close to behind you so that no one can see your movements within. Once inside the recess, I shall further beg you to take up this rod—which I shall have previously laid on a chair—in both your hands. The rod you see is nothing more than the centre-joint of a fishing rod. Having taken up the rod, I shall request you to turn round three times, still holding it in your hands; then lay it down once more on the chair from which you took it. Now—let me draw your attention to this—here Sir Richard raised his voice—"the guilty person, man or woman—the thief who stole the brooch—he alone will not be able to let go of the rod. *It will stick to his fingers.* No power will be able to remove it, till I come and take it from him."

"The question only remains, do you consent to submit yourselves to this simple ordeal?"

Sir Richard paused for a reply. After some little conversation among themselves, Finlan at last, acting as spokesman for the other servants, answered:

"Yes, Sir Richard, we consent."

"Very well, then, let us commence without further delay."

With these words Sir Richard entered the recess, and laid the rod on a chair; then, as he withdrew, he detached the curtains from their fastenings and allowed them to fall close to behind him.

The ordeal was now ready.

The first person to submit himself to it was a valet belonging to Mr. Vansittart—a sprightly young man with a confident air, who entered the alcove with a jaunty step and drew the drapery behind him as directed. All present waited in expectation of coming developments.

In less than a minute the young man emerged scatheless, and according to instructions, passed down the room and out by the door at the further end. Just outside this door Sir Richard Barnard had stationed himself.

The next to undergo the test was Tonides, the Greek valet. He also came out as innocent of any rod adhering to his fingers as the other had done.

Then came Sir Richard's Zulu servant—a pleasant looking, beady-eyed lad, who wore a rather flashy scarfpin, a piece of jewelry of which he seemed not a little proud. But the result with him, also, was nil.

After that followed the housemaid who had first discovered the empty brooch case. Although apparently a quick-witted young woman she now seemed shy and constrained in her bearing, as though conscious that she was "making a show of herself." However, bracing up her nerves, she slipped through the curtains,

only to emerge again in a very short time and pass down the room, as unaffected by the test as her predecessors had been.

After that came other servants. Still no discovery followed on their heels.

At last only two domestics remained—Elise, the French maid, and the butler Finlan. Then it would come to the guests to submit themselves.

The first of the two to enter the alcove was the maid, who, as she did so, was heard to murmur something of which only the words "*Un peu betise*" could be distinguished; yet in spite of the "silliness" she, too, with a light step disappeared behind the drapery. The usual time having elapsed, she re-entered the music-room with a smile on her lips but no rod cleaving to her fingers.

Finlan was now the only servant left. After remaining behind the curtains about the same time as his fellow domestics had done, he too emerged, but neither to his digits had the rod fastened itself. As he passed on to the door at the further end of the room Colonel Anstruther and his sister, who had both of them been watching for results, so far as their servants were concerned, with keen interest, smiled to each other with quiet satisfaction.

But directly the man had made his final exit, Miss Anstruther's smile changed to a look of considerable concern. She had forgotten for the moment that although all the servants of the house might be innocent it was next to be the turn of her own guests to be tested. Supposing one of them should—! The thing would not bear thinking of. She began to fidget nervously with her fan. She wished her brother had never consented to have the ordeal tried at all.

What all this time had become of Sir Richard? The company had now been waiting about uncomfortably for some minutes anxiously expecting his return into the music-room, with a view to his arranging which of the guests should be tested first. The awkward pause was disconcerting to everyone.

All at once the door opened and the Eastern traveler presented himself. Going up to the Colonel he said in a low voice:

"May I speak with you and Mrs. Effingham alone?"

Anstruther, accordingly, accompanied by the other two, led the way to his study. Here the Colonel and Mrs. Effingham awaited Sir Richard's communication.

He did not keep them long in suspense.

Placing a small paper parcel in the lady's hand he said, "Let me restore to you your brooch."

In absolute bewilderment she opened the parcel, and exclaimed:

"How in the name of everything that is wonderful did you recover this?"

"It was a very simple matter."

"Are you a magician?"

"Not that I know of."

"Of course, the brooch had been stolen?"

"It had."

"By someone in this house?"

"Yes."

"By whom?" Mrs. Effingham and the Colonel asked in one breath.

"I regret to say by your own butler, Anstruther!"

Sir Richard's host was too astounded to speak for a moment or so. At last he said:

"Did he confess? For unless he did I'll not believe it!"

"He did confess."

"In Heaven's name tell us how it all came about!"

"Keep calm, Anstruther, and I'll tell you. After Finlan had left the alcove, and passed down the room," Barnard began, "he made his way out by the door at the further end—just as all the other servants had done. Close by this door I was waiting to receive him. I pursued the same tactics with him that I had brought into operation with all his predecessors—I took his hands in mine, and raised them to my face. In his case, however, the moment I had done so I looked at him and said: 'Why did you do this thing?' For an instant he gazed at me dumbfounded. Before he could recover himself I had asked again, 'Tell me why you did it.' Ere I was able to put the question a third time he blurted out, 'It was the betting that did it—I did it to right myself.' 'Go on,' I said, 'confess to me fully. It will be all the better for you if you do.' His answer came almost in a whisper. 'I crept up the servants' staircase,' he said, 'this very evening when there was no one about—I saw Mrs. Effingham's room was empty—I scarcely knew what I was doing and—I took it—I took it!' Here he broke down completely."

"But how did you know Finlan was the thief?" Mrs. Effingham asked eagerly. "You said that the rod would be found sticking to the fingers of whoever had stolen the brooch. Yet no rod adhered to Finlan's fingers, for I myself saw him come out of the alcove!"

Continued on page 507.

Thirty-third Row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 5.
Thirty-fourth Row.—Knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2. *Thirty-fifth Row.*—Knit 2, make 1, knit 3 together, knit three. *Thirty-sixth Row.*—Knit 2, make 1, knit 3 together, knit 2. *Thirty-seventh Row.*—Knit 2, make 1, knit 3 together, knit 1. *Thirty-eighth Row.*—Knit 1, knit 3 together, knit 1. *Thirty-ninth Row.*—Knit 3 together, draw the cotton through the loop on the pin.

SQUARE FOR ANOTHER COUNTERPANE.—Cast on 184 stitches, that is forty-six stitches on each of four needles.

First Round.—Knit. *Second Round.*—Purl. *Third Round.*—Make 1, knit 2 together throughout. *Fourth Round.*—Knit. *Fifth Round.*—Purl 2 together at the beginning and end of each needle, purl the remaining stitches. Repeat the fourth and fifth rounds alternately, until only one stitch remains on each needle. Break off the cotton and draw through all the stitches on the needle with a needle and the end of the cotton.

Turkish Embroidery.

MOST of my readers are familiar with that variety of Turkish embroidery that is worked upon a background of cloth or linen with various colored silks and gold thread. Small squares of this embroidery are sold in many of our shops and according to their size are used for making sofa cushions, covers for pincushions, mats, chair seats, etc.



FIG. 6.—CHAIN STITCH FOR TURKISH EMBROIDERY.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that this pretty style of stitchery can be easily imitated by anyone who has sufficient patience and that it is a particularly pleasant and fascinating kind of fancy work. Not long ago I worked the gay sofa cushion shown in our illustration (Fig. 5), and the fact that people who are well acquainted with Oriental work have actually taken it for real Turkish embroidery, encourages me to hope that a short description of "how it's done" may prove acceptable to other lovers of fancy work.

The real secret of the success of my sofa cushion probably lies in the fact that I have several specimens of this Eastern embroidery in my possession, and that I copied the various designs from them, and, as far as possible, followed their scheme of coloring; but as these patterns can easily be reproduced in these pages, and the colors accurately described, it should certainly not be difficult for any of my readers to produce an equally satisfactory result.

For the background, or foundation, a piece of fine cloth, about nineteen inches square, will be required, and this may be either creamy-white or black. The latter, naturally, would prove more serviceable, and as there is plenty of color in the decoration, it will not look dull nor heavy.

Some idea of the design which is to be embroidered upon it will, I hope, be gathered from Fig. 5. (although, of course, it has had to be much reduced in size, and no colors can be given), while the details of it are reproduced, in their correct sizes, Figs. 6 and 7, in the other sketches, each of which will require its own special explanation.

To start, then, with the centre. This is a circular piece of bright scarlet cloth, which should measure just four inches in diameter. The same scarlet cloth is also used for the shield-shaped pieces which ornament each corner of the square, while

for the elongated pieces with pointed ends, which appear between them, scraps of pale blue cloth may be utilized. Now, in the real Turkish embroidery, these pieces of colored cloth are inserted—or perhaps I ought to say, "inlaid"—in the foundation cloth—that is to say, the background is cut away from beneath them, and they are simply attached with fine stitches.

Next as to the silks and stitch employed. In the original the embroidery is entirely done with a rather fine but very lustrous kind of silk, the best imitation of which, I found, was arrived at by using three strands of silk taken from ordinary filloselle—that is to say, I cut my filloselle into lengths, and then divided the strands, taking three for a needleful.

The colors selected are a bright, rich violet, gold-color, emerald-green, lemon-yellow, scarlet, forget-me-not blue, black, and white; but as very little is required of some of them, most fancy workers would probably be able to find sufficient remnants in their "piece-box" to fill in many of the smaller portions of the designs, for, thus divided, one length of filloselle goes a long way.

The stitch is very easy, being simply the well-known "chain-stitch" shown in Fig. 6, which will explain the method better than any description could do. Each stitch is made in the same way as the one for which the needle is set, but the stitches should be much smaller than those shown in the sketch, and set closely together.

The whole design is worked with this stitch in the different colored silks, the edges of the appliqué (if I may coin a word) pieces being also covered with a row of it, while the various quaint characters, or hieroglyphics, are worked with one, two, or more rows of this stitch in one color, and afterwards outlined with another color.

I ought, perhaps, also to mention that, like all Oriental work, it is not very exact; some of the spaces in the designs will be found only just large enough for two rows of stitches to be worked, while in others possibly four rows can be comfortably got in.

As this peculiarity is characteristic of the work, it should by all means be carefully retained. It is just a matter of taste whether the embroidery which appears upon the appliqué pieces is worked before or after they are

stitched on; but personally, I prefer to attach them to the background first, and work the designs afterwards. The cloth should not be thick, so there is no great substance to work through.

Having secured the scraps of cloth in their correct positions, and outlined each with a row of chain-stitch to hide the stitches with which they are attached to the foundation, I next proceeded to sketch in the designs intended to be worked upon them with a piece of white chalk, putting merely single lines just to show the shape and position of each scroll, and then as soon after as possible (as the chalk-marks are a little inclined to disappear quickly) I work over them with the first single line of chain-stitch.

Continued on next page.



FIG. 5.—CUSHION IN TURKISH EMBROIDERY.

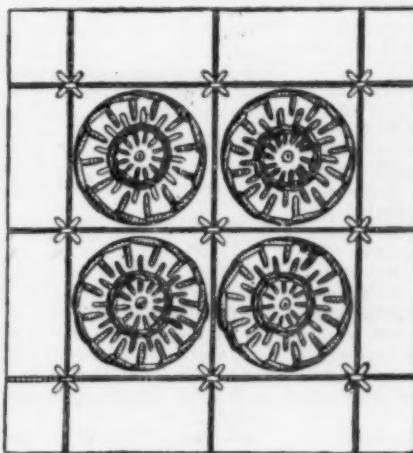


FIG. 8.—EMBROIDERED GLASS TOWELING.



FIG. 7.—DETAIL OF TURKISH EMBROIDERY.

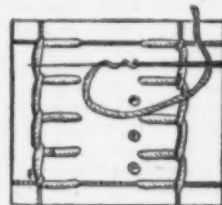


FIG. 9.—FRENCH KNOTS.



FIG. 10.—WHEEL FOR FIG. 8.

FANCY WORK.

Continued from page 501.

Another, and possibly an easier way would be to trace the design from the page of "McCALL'S" on to tracing paper, and then, attaching it above the cloth, work the first line of each scroll through it; the paper can easily be pulled away afterwards. Or yet a third suggestion is to trace the pattern upon the material by means of colored transfer cloth; but in either case it is certainly advisable to trace one piece of work at a time, and work it quickly, instead of taking off the design of the whole cushion at once, and as the various portions of the pattern are mostly unconnected, it is really more convenient to work them in this manner.

For the outlining of each of the pieces of colored cloth the gold-colored silk is used, and a glance at Fig. 5 will, I hope, show that between the pale blue pieces of cloth and the scarlet shields this outlining is not broken off, the golden silk chain stitching being carried on from one to the other, thus forming a little loop-like connection between the two.

The circular centrepiece of scarlet cloth is also bordered with gold-colored chain stitching, but it has besides a second and inner row, worked in black silk, and the strange characters which decorate the middle represent (if I am informed correctly) a quotation from the Mohammedan Book of Faith, the Koran.

This device is given in its correct size in Fig. 7, in which the solid filling-in of the chain stitching should also be noticed, for it is in this manner that all the other designs are intended to be filled in, although—for the convenience of transferring the patterns—I have reproduced the more complicated portions with a heavy black outline, as it shows so much better through tracing paper. The design shown in Fig. 1 is filled in with two or more rows of chain stitching, worked with the bright violet silk, each scroll being afterwards entirely outlined by one row worked in white silk, while the six little rings which appear between them are all formed by chain stitching worked in a circle, for which the black silk is again used.

ADELAIDE SEARLES.

Embroidered Glass Toweling.

(Illustrations on page 501.)

ORDINARY checked toweling called glass cloth or glass toweling can be purchased anywhere and it serves capitally as a foundation for many kinds of fancy work. The reason why it should be selected rather than a linen, which has no pattern upon it, is because the regularity of the stripes make it so easy to work all kinds of patterns on it.

The articles which can be made from this inexpensive material are, all sorts of side-board and tea cloths, laundry and work bags, night-dress and other cases, toilet-covers, etc.

As the glass cloth washes perfectly well, you should only employ upon it such silks and cottons as wash satisfactorily. Do not choose too coarse cottons, or make very heavy patterns, neither being suited to the slight texture of the linen.

The variety of designs that can be used on glass cloth is very great, and as our space is limited we can only give you an example, which, however, is open to any amount of variations.

Take a penny, and placing it on one of the squares of the glass cloth run your pencil

round it. This will form the outer circles of the rounds seen in Fig. 8.

Work all round in the manner seen quite clearly in Fig. 10, and finish off at the back. Take care to have all the spokes of the wheeling—that is the name of the stitch—the same length, and at the same distance from each other. In this illustration the outer circle is done in green embroidery cotton. This done, place the head of a large screw in the middle and then pencil that round as a guide for the small circle, worked in the same way.

Take care that the spokes of this second wheel done in soft heliotrope cotton, go in between those of the first circle; then make a third circle of green, and a French knot of the same color quite in the middle.

Where the lines of the glass cloth cross, there is placed a little cross secured with a tiny back stitch. You can vary this design by placing the penny to form the round exactly over the red lines of the cross stitch.

In Fig. 9, you have another way of using the wheeling stitch. This is done in heliotrope cotton, and French knots are placed between each spoke.

The way to do French knots is this: Bring your needle and thread up to the front of the material in the place where the knot ought to be. Twist the cotton round the needle two or three times, taking the cotton as it comes out of the material and not close to the eye of the needle.

Hold the twist with the thumb of your left hand, and then draw your needle through and place it back again about a thread or two from the place the cotton comes out of, bringing your needle out at the place where the next knot is to be made. E. L. M.

Social Mistakes.

PERHAPS the greatest of all social mistakes is to be continually talking about one's self. There is no word in all the vocabulary of conversation so tedious to others as that personal pronoun "I." Though one of the smallest words in use, there is none that takes up more room in the everyday world. "I" is a bore; it is better not to mention his name oftener than can be avoided.

Another social folly is "gush." There is an insincere ring about it. True, there are people who gush from sheer good nature in wishing to give pleasure, yet they should remember that even amiable exaggeration is like a coarse sugar-plum, agreeable at first, but leaving a doubtful taste in the mouth afterwards.

On the other hand, there is a certain class of people in society who are equally foolish in going to the other extreme. They feign indifference about everybody and everything, seldom expressing either interest or admiration. They think it "bad form" to show any pleasure in life, and a sign of superiority to be incapable of enthusiasm.

A social folly is to imagine that people are always looking at or thinking of you. Such ideas are often the offspring of conceit. As a matter of fact, people very often look at you without seeing or thinking of you. They have other things to think of. If we could only convince ourselves that we are not always the pivot of our friends' and acquaintances' thoughts, there would be fewer hurt feelings and imaginary grievances.

THE confidence a child has in what is said by its parents is well illustrated by the following story: A little boy, disputing with his sister, argued his point in this way—"It is true, for ma says so. And if ma says so, it is so, even if it isn't so!"



HARDEST WATER

made soft as cream; and you and baths go hand in hand.

Wright's Bath Perfume Tablets.

A soluble tablet of concentrated luxury, which at once dissolves in the bath, and thereby imparts to it a delicious and clinging odor, rendering the daily plunge far more inviting than ever. It softens and beautifies the skin, leaving it delightfully cool and refreshed, and communicates to it the most delightful aroma. A tablet—a half-tablet, dissolved in your bath makes a direct invitation you cannot resist; you accept eagerly, and come forth refreshed.

The Bath-Perfume is the accessory par excellence for every bath-room. It is indispensable—as you will yourself say; the refined embellishment for the bath. Unrivalled also for removing sunburn, tan, freckles, as a sachet, for the nursery, sick-room and foot-bath. Sold on all toilet counters. Ask your dealer for it, or send 40c. for a large box. Sample furnished on receipt of 3c. in stamps.

•CHARLES WRIGHT & CO.,
Chemists, Detroit, Mich.

SCRAPS.

A RECENTLY published novelette contains the following touching passage: "With one hand he held her beautiful golden head above the chilling wave and with the other called loudly for assistance."

UNDER the rigid discipline of the Pilgrim Fathers a man was not allowed to kiss his wife on Sunday. After a somewhat critical examination of portraits of wives of those times, we are forced to the conclusion that the rule in question was a remarkably merciful one.

THE more that woman seeks to exert her influence by main force, the less her influence as an individual; the more she imbues this century with her spirit, the fewer her conquests as woman.

Pozzoni's
SAYS
"For daily use it not only imparts a soft, velvety smoothness to the face but unlike many other preparations, I find it is of positive benefit to the skin."
She refers to the renowned
POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDERS.
You may not believe this, so send to
POZZONI, ST. LOUIS, MO. For Free Sample.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Some Cakes and Puddings.

KRACK BRUCKEN, a recipe we have obtained from the Germans, is a very delicious sort of short bread, made by rubbing a quarter of a pound of flour, three ounces of butter, and a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar well together, and when thoroughly incorporated mix them into dough with one egg; then roll it out till it is about half an inch thick, or spread it with a knife on buttered paper, strew two ounces of chopped almonds on top, and bake until it becomes a golden brown, then place on wood to cool.

JUMBLES.—Beat three ounces of butter and the same quantity of sugar together, then add two ounces of flour, one ounce of cornstarch, and one well-beaten egg. Mix all thoroughly with a fork, then break it in pieces the size of a walnut, dip your hands in powdered sugar and roll them between the palms until they are long thin rolls, which then must be coiled round as you would coil rope, and baked in a moderate oven on buttered paper.

WHITE HEATHER CAKE.—Beat one cupful of sugar and half that quantity of butter to a cream, then add half a cup of cold water, one and a half cups of flour in which one teaspoonful of baking powder has been mixed, one teaspoonful of essence of almonds, and lastly the well-beaten whites of three eggs. Mix all these well together, and bake in layers in a quick oven. While this is baking boil one and a half cups of granulated sugar with six tablespoonfuls of water until it drops from the spoon in threads. Beat up the white of one egg and pour the syrup slowly upon it, beating carefully all the time. Add a little flavoring of almond essence, and spread this on each layer while warm, sprinkling dessicated cocoanut thickly on top before putting on the next layer. Ice the top and sides in the same manner and sprinkle cocoanut over the whole cake.

COCOA CAKES.—Beat two cups of granulated sugar and half a cup of butter till they become a cream, then add two well beaten eggs and one cup of milk. Mix two heaping teaspoonfuls of cocoa powder into two heaping cups of flour, together with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Sift these well together, then mix into a paste with the butter, milk, etc.; beat it thoroughly with a fork, and bake for fifteen minutes in a moderately hot oven.

SAUCER PUDDING.—Rub two ounces of butter into two ounces of flour, beat up two eggs and add them to half a pint of milk sweetened by two ounces of powdered sugar, beat these all together for a few moments, then mix them with the butter and flour; again beat for a minute or two, then bake in four saucers for fifteen minutes or a little longer; remove from the saucer while hot; spread apricot or raspberry jam in between, and lay one layer on top of another, put it back into the oven for two minutes, then serve.

RASPBERRY SPONGE PUDDING.—Take the whites of two eggs in flour and butter, and the white of one egg in sugar, mix the dry ingredients well together, then add the eggs beaten separately, stir in three tablespoonfuls of raspberry jam or jelly, half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and beat all together for a few minutes before putting into a buttered mould, which it should only half fill, as

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

÷ MODENE ÷

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Cosmetics, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. **MOODS SURPRISINGLY SACRILEGIOUS.**

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.

You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

it rises a good deal; cover this with buttered paper, and steam for three and a half hours.

FRENCH RICE.—Put one quart of milk into a stewpan with the rind of one lemon, and let it soak for half an hour, then remove the lemon rind, and put in one pound of rice, which should have been previously well washed, picked, and drained; let this swell gradually over a slow fire, and when done enough stir in one tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and sugar to taste, the well beaten yolks of two eggs, and then the whites; butter a mould, and strew fine bread-crumbs all over the sides and bottom, pour in the rice, and bake slowly for one hour; turn out and serve, either hot or cold, with a garnish of jam or marmalade.

CUISINIERE.

In ancient Rome the nobles were particularly fond of fish at their banquets, dressed in a hundred ways and served with many exquisite sauces. To such a pitch of extravagance and excess was the luxury of the table carried in those days, that some of the greatest *gourmets* not only had preserves of fish kept in ponds on the roofs of their houses, but little rivulets stocked with fish around the dinner-table, from which their guests could select the particular fish they preferred, which were then given to the cook.

Beware of the Thin Banana.

WHEN you are buying bananas never purchase the long, thin ones. No matter how well ripened these thin bananas may appear to be, they will always be found both sour and acrid. This is because the bunch which contained them was picked too soon. The banana grows fastest at first in length. When it has reached its full development in that direction, it suddenly begins to swell, and in a few days will double its girth. It is at the end of this time that it begins to ripen naturally, and the effort of the banana importer is to have the fruit gathered at the last possible moment, and yet before the ripening has progressed even enough to tinge the bright green of the fruit with yellow. A difference of twenty-four hours on the trees at this time will make a difference in the weight of the fruit of, perhaps, twenty-five per cent., and all the difference in its final flavor, between a puckery sour and the sweetness and smoothness which are characteristic of the ripe fruit. To get the bananas to our market in good condition requires fast steamers, which must be provided with ventilation and other means of keeping the fruit from ripening too fast in the hold. Much of the finest fruit does ripen in the days of passage.

ONE TO MRS. TOPNOODY.

MR. TOPNOODY had been to a minstrel show over night, and the funny conundrums and jokes he heard set him thinking. So at breakfast he began on Mrs. Topnoody. She was fretful, and not very much in the humor for pleasantry, but Topnoody slashed away.

"I say, Mrs. Topnoody, can you spell money with four letters?"

"No, I can't," she said.

"Ha, ha! That's good. A woman never can get at this sort of thing in the same clear-headed way a man can. Well, the way to spell it is c-a-s-h. Isn't that money?"

Mrs. T. failed to smile, and Topnoody started out with another.

"Wait a minute," she interrupted, "I've got one. Let's see if you can guess it. Spell Topnoody with five letters."

Topnoody puckered his brows awhile, and gave it up.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Mrs. T., "that's good. A man can never get at this sort of thing in the same clear-headed way a woman can. Well, the way to spell it is l-d-i-o-t. Isn't that Topnoody?"

But Topnoody never smiled, and the breakfast was finished in silence, except an occasional chuckle from Mrs. Topnoody's end of the table.

SOULFUL YOUTH (at the piano)—Do you sing "For ever and ever?"

Matter-of-Fact Maiden—No; I stop for meals.

Cot Covers.

SOFT, fleecy blankets are the best covers for a baby's cot, but a very pretty coverlet may be made of cheese cloth. Take three yards of fine cream-colored cheesecloth. When folded together this will make a coverlet a yard and a half long and a yard wide. Fill this with a pound of the best cotton batting. Do not tie it with knots of worsted, as is the general custom, for baby will pick at these bright spots, pull out the bits of worsted, and put them in his mouth; dangerous throat diseases have been traced to this habit. Instead of worsted thread, use a darning needle with pale blue or pink baby-ribbon; take a stitch through the coverlet and tie it in little bows, tying it first in a hand knot and then in a bow, so that the little fingers cannot pull it out. An edge crocheted from split zephyr makes a pretty finish for this coverlet.

OUR FIRST NAVY.

Ezekiel Hopkins was Commander
and There Were Thirteen Vessels.

THE outbreak of the Revolutionary war found the patriots without a navy. Congress had to create one. Four merchantmen were first purchased, hastily equipped with guns and sent to sea as cruisers; but their defects as war vessels soon became so apparent that Congress determined at once to set about the building of a navy.

On Oct. 3, 1775, Congress ordered two cruisers built, and on Dec. 13 the order was increased to five 32-gun ships, five 28-gun ships and three 24-gun ships. They were to be ready for the sea by the following April. The names given to the thirteen vessels were Boston, Congress, Effingham, Delaware, Hancock, Montgomery, Providence, Raleigh, Trumbull, Virginia, Warren, Washington and Randolph. These were the first war vessels constructed in the United States.

The first Commander-in-Chief was Ezekiel Hopkins of Rhode Island, a younger brother of Congressman Stephen Hopkins. He was appointed to this high office on Dec. 22, 1775.

At the time of his appointment Ezekiel Hopkins was a Brigadier-General in command of the Rhode Island troops, acting under commission from the Governor. He had spent part of his life on board merchant ships, and had always been a shipbuilder; consequently he was fitted both by experience and ability to fill the important office given to him. In a short time a fleet of four ships and three sloops were ready, and with these Admiral Hopkins set out to win glory for himself and country. Among his Lieutenants was the famous John Paul Jones, who was probably the most brilliant and daring naval officer of the wars with England.

The Bahama Islands in the West Indies were then an English colony, with New Providence as their principal seaport and seat of government, and hither the new Admiral sailed the new navy. He attacked the city, captured the harbor fort and town, and brought back with him to America the English Governor as a prisoner, eighty cannons and a very large quantity of ammunition and other military stores. This brilliant achievement was a godsend to the disheartened and impoverished patriots. It renewed their courage and replenished their stores. Admiral Hopkins was the hero of the hour, and received a vote of thanks from Congress for his great deeds which had redeemed the glory and advantage of his country.

Shortly after his return from the Bahamas he met two English ships off Block Island and captured both of them. Two days later he had an engagement with the English twenty-nine gun ship Glasgow, but did not succeed in capturing it. The public severely censured his conduct of this battle, and in June, 1776, he was ordered to appear before the Congressional Committee. After a hearing had been given him the committee sent a favorable report of his actions to Congress, which the latter body approved, so the Admiral was exonerated from all blame.

He was now placed in charge of a large number of war vessels, which Congress was having built. The task was a difficult one. Money and material were hard to get. A

powerful English fleet blockaded the harbors, and prevented the sailing of some of his ships when completed. The people became impatient. The press accused him of slowness of being a laggard in his country's services. His temper was never of the best, and he emphatically resented the clamor of complaints. Again he was summoned to appear before Congress for investigation. Then the testy old soldier lost his temper entirely, and sent a point blank refusal to Congress, couched in vigorous but undiplomatic English. The result of all this was that he was dismissed from the service Jan. 2, 1777.

Ezekiel Hopkins at once equipped a fast and powerful privateer, and again went to sea. He sailed to the East Indies, where his daring and skill found rich reward. During one cruise he captured a sufficient number of rich English merchantmen to cause his profits to foot up over \$1,000,000. At another time he fell in with a large fleet of English merchantmen protected by a man-of-war. He boldly joined the fleet, and every night cut out and captured a vessel, until he had sent ten home and could spare no more men from his crew. He became the most successful and daring of all the American privateersmen.

When the war ended he returned to Rhode Island and became one of her most prominent and busy citizens.—*Boston Transcript*.

"Do you think it is nice, papa, for anyone to make remarks about anyone else's dress?" asked a young lady in her teens the other day when her father came home from the city in a jovial mood. "Certainly not, my dear," said he. "Well, then," continued the little minx, "mamma was saying this afternoon how awfully shabby my best dress is, and that she couldn't think how it was you hadn't noticed it."

For Waist or Skirt, Percale, Silesia, Sateen, etc., are positively unchangeable and superior in quality. Demanded for finest costumes, yet inexpensive. . . .
Look for Name on Selvedge.

NUBIAN
Fast Black Linings—Will not Crack

Dress Linings and Dress Foundations

Resembles the best quality Lining Silks. Especially adapted for Under-skirts and Dress Foundations. Made in all fashionable shades and in NUBIAN Fast Black. . . .
NEARSILK has Tag Attached to Piece.

NEARSILK
The New Lining Fashionable Silks

Pert and Pertinent.

He most enjoys good living who chooses his diet with prudence.

A happy heart is better than a heavy purse. None can cure their ills by bemoaning them.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom.

The heart is never right save when it is at peace with itself.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the key often used is always bright.

There are two kinds of hypocrites—the bold and the humble—and the humbler ones are the worst.

Not the great things, but the little things one does in life, give the true indications of character.

SAID A cynic once, "I have nothing to say against women, but I wish Adam had died with all his ribs in his body."

If you want to know how really great a man is, you must get him to tell you himself.

It annoys a woman, after she has had a child christened by some romantic Indian name, to learn that the name translated means "old boots."

PHILOSOPHERS say that closing the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A wicked wag suggests that this accounts for the many eyes that close in our church on Sunday.

In Finland, above all other countries, do women enter into the business of life. They are clerks, doctors, dentists, builders, managers of small companies, and bank cashiers. They are especially sought for in the last capacity on account of their reputation for honesty.



FREE Catalogue to all who ask for it, and BARGAINS TO ALL WHO WANT THEM.
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Do you want a good, high grade Organ? WE HAVE THEM, LOOK HERE.

For 35 years we have been manufacturing Musical Instruments, and have made Thousands of Homes happy. We give a 10 years guarantee with every instrument. QUALITY, and Durability is to be found in our instruments. No money required until you have tested the instrument in your own home. Send for Catalogue

ORGANS \$25 TO-DAY, and upward

Address H.W. ALLEGER and Co. This Fine
.....Washington, New Jersey. Piano only **\$160.**



BEAUTY'S CHARM



A PURE COMPLEXION ASSURED

IT IS the little things that make an impression, the tuck you step on, a freckled nose, or a blotch or pimple on the cheek. Not every one can be beautiful, but the plainest face is made attractive by a clear, pure skin.

MILK WEED CREAM
is the skin food that gets to the very root of all skin difficulties. It cures. The result a perfect skin, a charming face. Price 50 cts. at druggists or by mail. Send stamp for sample.

Fred'k F. Ingram & Co., 61 Teatb St., Detroit.

At thirty man suspects himself a fool;
Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan;
At fifty chides his infamous delay,
Pushes his prudent purpose to resolve;
Resolves, and re-resolves—and dies the same.

FOND PARENT—The child is full of music.
Sarcastic Visitor—Yes. What a pity it is
allowed to escape.

NATURE has not said, "Be not poor;"
still less has she said, "Be rich;" but she
cries aloud everywhere and always, "Be in-
dependent."

TRI-ON-FA

LADIES SHOE

\$2.50

Soft Walking—feels like an
old shoe from the first. . .

**Style, Fit
Comfort, Wear**

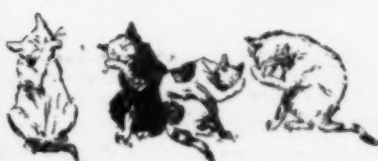
AND THE
Tri-on-fa Cork Innersole

There can't be more
in any shoe at any price.
A shoe that all women
will like.

Send for our "Shoe Book" Tells
about the Soft-Walking Innersoles
and shows sixteen styles. If your
dealer hasn't them, send us his name,
your size and width (or an old shoe)
and \$2.50, and we will send them
to you prepaid. All your money
back if you say so.

HURLEY & CASHMAN,
Manufacturers,
LYNN, MASS.

We refer to Lynn National Bank.



In Jest and Earnest.

JINKS—Johnson wants to borrow \$50 from
me. Do you think he is good for that
amount?

BINKS—Yes, with proper securities.

"What securities would you suggest?"

"A chain and padlock, a pair of handcuffs,
and a dog. That would be enough to hold
him."

THE WAR GIRL.

SHE wore a dress of navy blue,
The collar white and blue and red;
A striped belt—and stockings, too;
A sailor hat was on her head.
Red, white and blue her chatelaine;
She had a flag beneath her chin,
She wore a badge—"U. S. S. Maine,"
A tiny cannon for a pin.

She wore a shell comb in her hair,
With army buttons all embossed;
Some swords were also sticking there,
And at her belt small rifles crossed.
Her pocketbook was knapsack shape,
Her smelling bottle a wee canteen
Containing essence of "Crushed Grape"—
The neatest thing I'd ever seen.

Her face was patriotic, too,
And full of everlasting charms;
Her cheeks were red, teeth white, eyes blue;
She also had repeating arms.
In fact, she was in "fighting trim,"
So an "engagement" I did seek;
And though my chance to win was slim,
I cruised around about her cheek.

Puff! Suddenly she fired at me
A perfect fusillade of smiles!
It shook my heart "windward" to "lee,"
Re-echoing for miles and miles!
My rapid-firing lips I turned
Upon her then (for they were loaded),
But when the fast-sent kisses burned,
The powder on her face exploded!

—Truth.

A SHATTERED FALLACY.

"SOUND," said the pedagogue, "is some-
thing that a person can hear, but can neither
see nor feel."

"Oh, I don't know!" exclaimed the boy
at the foot of the class. "I think I can
prove that you are off in your theory."

"Very well, Thomas," retorted the man of
learning, "go ahead and prove it, then."

"Only yesterday you gave me a sound
thrashing," said Thomas; "I suppose the
other pupils saw it and don't you ever think
for a minute that I didn't feel it."—*Chicago
News.*

HE had worn a colored blazer on the Nile,
He had sported spats in Persia just for style,
With a necktie quite too utter, in the streets of
old Calcutta

He had stirred up quite a flutter for awhile.

The maids of Java thronged before his door
Attracted by the trousers that he wore,
And his vest, a bosom-venter, shook Formosa
to its centre,
And they hailed him as a mentor by the score.

On his own ground, as a masher in the street,
He outdid a Turkish pasha, who stood treat;
He gave Shanghai the jumps, and their cheeks
stuck out like humps
At the patent-leather pumps upon his feet.

But he called upon a New York girl one night,
With a necktie ready-made, which wasn't right;
And she looked at him, that maid did, and he
faded, and he faded,
And he faded, and he faded out of sight.

SWEET INSOUCIANCE.

"EVERYBODY is saying that we must have
more coast defences," remarked Maud.

"Well," replied Mamie, "it doesn't con-
cern me. I never think of riding down hill
without keeping one hand on the brake."—
Washington Star.

"WHICH do you think, Henpecke, has the
sharpest temper, a blonde or a brunette?"
asked young Queenie the other evening.
"Can't say," grunted Henpecke; "my
wife's been both, and I never found it made
any difference."

QUESTION OF THE DAY.

"I ADMIT I am troubled," said the fash-
ion editor.

"What's the matter," asked the society
editor.

"Why, I can't quite make up my mind
whether it is all right, in view of prevailing
conditions, to speak of five pairs of bloomers,
a dozen shirt waists and two dozen pairs of
golf stockings as a trousseau."—*Chicago
Post.*

TO MRS. PINKHAM

From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Pat-
chogue, New York.

Mrs. BUDD, in the following letter,
tells a familiar story of weakness and
suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham
for complete relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I think it is
my duty to write
to you and tell you
what Lydia
E. Pinkham's
Vegetable
Compound
has done for
me. I feel like
another woman.
I had such dread-
ful headaches
through my
temples and
on top of my
head, that I
nearly went
crazy; was also
troubled with
chills, was very
weak; my left
side from my
shoulders to
my waist pain-
ed me terribly. I could not sleep for
the pain. Plasters would help for a
while, but as soon as taken off, the pain
would be just as bad as ever. Doctors
prescribed medicine, but it gave me no
relief.

"Now I feel so well and strong,
have no more headaches, and no
pain in side, and it is all owing to
your Compound. I cannot praise it
enough. It is a wonderful medicine.
I recommend it to every woman I
know."





Some Summer Beverages.

APRICOT CORDIAL.—For this deliciously cooling drink, take a dozen whole ripe apricots, peel them with a silver knife, take out the stones, and place the fruit in a large jug or vessel, and pour on them a quart of boiling water, and six ounces of powdered sugar. Let them stand in this for about two hours. Then strain the liquid through fine muslin, and serve it with pounded ice in a tall glass vessel.

CURRENTADE.—To a pint of fresh water add a pin of cleaned and picked red currants. Let them stand for a quarter of an hour; then strain, and sweeten to taste. May be served with a few bruised raspberries floating in the liquid.

SHERBET.—Mix half a pound of sugar and sixty drops of essence of lemon, and dry thoroughly in the oven. Add then a quarter of a pound of tartaric acid, and the like quantity of carbonate of soda, and sift all through a fine sieve. Kept bottled and corked very tightly, this sherbet will prove a very pleasant effervescent drink. It should be used in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a tumbler of cold water.

SUMMER CHAMPAGNE.—To four parts of seltzer water add one part of Moselle wine. When about to drink it, put a teaspoonful of powdered sugar into a wineglassful of this beverage. It will effervesce, and provide an agreeable champagne-like drink.

FRENCH EAU SUCREE.—Upon half a cup of best loaf sugar pour three pints of filtered water, add a lump of sugar upon which two drops of almond essence have been dissolved, and another which has absorbed three drops of the best *Eau de Cologne*. Let this stand for an hour in a cool place, or on ice, and add, before serving, a liberal handful of fresh, washed pink rose leaves.

"BRIDGET, does your mistress assist you in cooking?"

"Yes; very much."

"How does she do it?"

"By kaping out of the kitchen."

WILLING TO SHARE THE HONOR.

PATIENT—No, doctor, there isn't any particular pain, but somehow I feel as if I were going to die.

Doctor (who has been called out of bed at two o'clock in the morning)—Let me feel your pulse. (After a moment) Have you made your will?

Patient (alarmed)—No, but —

Doctor—Who is your lawyer?

Patient—Squire Studds. Why, doctor, do you think —

Doctor—Then you had better send for him. Who is your minister?

Patient (still more alarmed)—Rev. Mr. Saintly. Am I —

Doctor—I think he had better be sent for.

Patient (badly frightened)—Oh, doctor, do you really think I'm going to die?

Doctor—No, I don't. There's nothing at all the matter with you, but I hate to be the only man who has been made a fool of to-night.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

It has been proved by a long series of observations, extending over several centuries, that women enjoy a greater longevity than men in all countries.

A MAN or a horse perspires through the skin, which acts as a safety-valve, by which the internal heat of the blood is regulated; but with dogs it is different. A dog never gets into a lather as regards his body, whatever heat, thirst, or fatigue he may be suffering from; but, when heated to excess, he opens his mouth to its widest extent, lolls out his tongue, and pants until he gets cool again.

THAT humanity can bear anything to which it is accustomed in early life is proved by the selection of sleeping-places for their children by the native women living on the slopes of the Himalaya Mountains. They are obliged to work in the fields for the greater part of the day, and have lighted upon this extraordinary expedient for keeping their children quiet while they are away from home. Before going to work in the morning they swaddle their infants completely with bandages, leaving only the face exposed. Then they place them under a ledge of rock from which water is dripping. By means of a bamboo-rod a tiny stream of water is made to fall on the baby's forehead. The dripping of the water seems to have a lulling effect upon the children, for they drop asleep almost immediately, and remain motionless until the mothers return. Then they are unwrapped, dried, and fed. The natives declare this system to be most beneficial to the child's health, and, oddly enough, very few of them succumb to the treatment, growing up, for the most part, into strong, healthy men and women.

COLORING DIAMONDS.—Diamonds are, remarks a London jeweler, not always colorless. The King of Saxony had a lovely green one, forming a clasp or button to his state hat. Russia has a red diamond, and there was a celebrated blue one, about which, however, we have not heard much lately.

VARIOUS KINDS OF STRAW.—It is Italy who is furnishing us with the favorite kinds of straw, and at most of the country garden parties just now nothing is so much in favor as Leghorn or Tuscan. The Leghorns are made with steeple crowns, large upstanding tulle bows, and a wealth of roses both above and below the brim. Many of these are corrugated and waved in a most curious style. Tuscans are made with lower crowns and brims which are shallower and turn up at the sides.

Are Men or Women Most Sensitive to Color?

WOMEN. Dr. F. Edridge Brown, a well-known authority on color blindness, says that women have a much better perception of color than men. For the whole population he estimates the percentage of color blind persons is 3.5, while Dr. Wilson puts it at 5.5. Under ordinary tests he found one woman in 2,000 defective in this respect, and one in thirty by a very severe test, while among educated males it rises to as much as one in five. Mr. Lovibond, the inventor of the tintometer, states that the only absolutely non-color-blind person he met with out of 324 cases was a woman, and he found that as a rule women were much more sensitive to color than men, their perceptions of small

HAIR IS A CROWN OF BEAUTY

LEE'S HAIR MEDICANT restores GRAY hair to its natural color. Harmless. No dye. Clean preparations with pleasant odor \$1.00 each. Treatment of hair sent free.

LEE'S HAIR TONIC makes the hair grow. Stops it from falling out, removes dandruff. Neat book on care of hair sent free.

LEE MEDICANT CO., 108 Fulton Street, New York.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief for PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all affections of the skin. "A little higher in price, but a reason for it." Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after shaving. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.

Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

differences of tints being more delicate. Captain Abney says excessive tobacco smoking is a potent factor in producing color-blindness among men.

It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that pleasure must be expensive. It is nothing of the kind. The best pleasures, those that sweeten life most, and leave no bitterness behind, are cheap pleasures. What greater pleasure can a man enjoy than the sense of being free and independent? The man with his fine house, his glittering carriage, and his rich banquets, for which he is in debt, is a slave, a prisoner, for ever dragging his chain behind him through all the grandeur of the false world in which he moves.

Washing Silk.

SILK stockings, handkerchiefs and any of the wash silk dress fabrics which are so extensively used this season for waists, children's dresses and other purposes, can be successfully cleaned, and retain their dainty color and freshness if washed carefully. It is better to mend the stockings before putting them in the water, as a very small hole assumes alarming proportions during the cleaning process. They should be washed alone and never boiled, nor should soap ever be rubbed directly upon them. Prepare a suds of warm (not hot) rain water, and dissolve a little borax in it. Put the silk in the water and gently rub and squeeze it until it is clean. If one water is not enough to accomplish this, use two, then rinse through two clear waters of the same temperature as the suds, putting a little bluing in the second. When it is ready to wring, fold smoothly, wrap with a clean towel, and pass through the wringer. If a little stiffness is thought necessary, dissolve a little gum arabic in water and dip the silk in it after rinsing. Borax should always be added to the water in which silk is washed, for it is the safest and best cleansing agent known, and will not injure the color or fabric. When taken from the last water, smooth it out, and hang as carefully as possible to avoid wrinkles which are hard to iron out. When nearly dry, press each piece carefully with a thin piece of muslin or calico spread over it. Air the garments after they are ironed until they are thoroughly dry before putting them away.

E. J. C.

Toilet Whispers.



SWEET PERFUMES.

—Sweet perfumes are not only pleasant to have about one, but are really wholesome and hygienic. Nearly all have antiseptic qualities, and help to keep away infection. Some people carry about camphor in their dresses, or saturate their handkerchiefs with eucalyptus when any infectious disease is in the neighborhood, when, did they but know it, a perfume of good quality would answer the purpose equally as well. I have been asked by several correspondents to publish some recipes for home-made perfumes. Of course, it is quite impossible to make them at home in the orthodox way, as most expensive machinery would be required, and also a good deal of scientific knowledge. Perfumes are extracted from flowers by various technical processes, known as expression, distillation, maceration, and absorption. Various blends, made by mixing together different essences, can, however, be manufactured at home, and I therefore give some recipes for several delicious scents, which may be made up in this way at small expense.

Some Recipes for Perfumes.—A very agreeable and favorite scent, called Bouquet d'Amour, is made as follows: Take esprit de rose, half an ounce; esprit de jasmin, half an ounce; esprit de violette, half an ounce; esprit de cassie, half an ounce; essence of musk, two drachms; essence of ambergris, two drachms. Mix, and if the liquid be not quite clear, add of strong alcohol, drop by drop, the least quantity sufficient to render it so. It may be filtered, but this should, if possible, be avoided, as it occasions loss. Floral Bouquet is made by mixing together musk tincture, half an ounce; orris tincture, one and a-half drachms; tonka tincture, one and a-half drachms; vanilla tincture, one and a-half drachms; ambergris tincture, two drachms; rose spirit, one ounce.

Some Sachet Powders.—This recipe for sachet powder for wardrobes, drawers, boxes, etc., is far superior to most of the mixtures sold in the shops: Coriander, one ounce; orris root, one ounce; rose leaves, one ounce; aromatic calamus, one ounce; lavender flowers, two ounces; rhodium-wood, quarter of a drachm; musk, five grains. These are all to be reduced to a coarse powder. The resulting scent is as if fragrant flowers had been pressed in the folds of the clothes. The powder is also useful for keeping away moths and other insects. A specially nice sachet powder is made of powdered orris root, four ounces; powdered Tonquin beans, two drachms; sifted pine sawdust, four ounces; oil of patchouli, half a drachm; oil of sandalwood, half a drachm; oil of bergamot, half a drachm; extract of musk, half a drachm. This is a powder in many opinions without an equal, and wherever it is laid, it imparts a most lasting and distinctive odor. Millefleurs Sachet Powder is made as follows: Lavender flowers, dried, six drachms; cloves, two drachms; cassia buds, two drachms; coriander seeds, half an ounce; Siam benzoin, half a drachm; nutmeg, half a drachm; vanilla pods, one drachm; powdered orris root, two ounces; musk, five grains; otto of roses, five minims; oil of neroli, four minims; oil of patchouli, two minims; oil of English lavender, four minims; oil of verbena, two minims; oil of sandal wood, ten minims.

M. L. S.

THINGS YOU WANT AND MUST HAVE.

To be Had at the Notion Counters.

Pins, White and Black,
Needles, Sewing, Darning and Machine,
Spool Cottons, all kinds,
Silks, the best,
Linen Thread,
Velveteen Binding,
Cord Binding,
Skirt Braids,
Bone Casing and Belting,
Taffeta and Prussia Binding,
Hooks and Eyes, Safety Pins,
Dress and Corset Shields,
Hair Pins, all kinds,
Belt Pins and Fasteners,
Whale and Horn Bone,
Dress Steels, all styles,
Tape Measures,
Shoe and Collar Buttons,
Darning Cotton,
Ironing Wax,
Darning Eggs,
Horn Hair Pins,
Needle Books,
Skirt Wire,
Feather Bone,
Garter and Hat Elastic,
Hose Supporters,
Bustles and Skirt Supporters,
Curling Irons,
Scissors, Shears, Knives,
Thimbles, Emerys,
Tracing Wheels,
Kid Curlers and Crimpers,
Hook and Eye Tape,
Tapes and Bobbins,
Carpet and Blanket Binding
Shoe and Corset Laces,
Woven Initials,
Corset Steels,
Sheet Wadding,
Agate and Bone Buttons,
Pearl Buttons, all sizes,
Covered and Rubber Coat Buttons,
Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Combs, Nail Files,
Soaps and Perfumes,
Tooth and Face Powders,
Vaseline and Hair Tonic,
Syringes and Water Bottles,
Puffs and Puff Boxes,
Mirrors and Atomizers,
Sponges and Chamois,
Whisk Brooms,
Cloth Brushes,
Furniture Polish,
Bay Rum and Toilet Waters,
Talcum Powders,
Toilet Paper,
Shoe Dressing,
Silver Polish,
Ammonia.

WHEN Mary Anderson first took to the stage, her theatrical wardrobe was very limited. For playing Bianca in *Fazio*, Julia in *The Hunchback*, Evadne in Lawler Shiel's play of that name, Pauline in *The Lady of Lyons*, and Juliet, she had just one white satin dress, one muslin, one black silk, and one velveteen train. The white satin sparkled in silver trimming for Juliet, was covered with pink roses for Julia, became gay in green and gold for Evadne, and cloudy with white lace for Pauline.

A Pink Subscription Slip is inserted in every copy of *MCCALL'S MAGAZINE* sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.

A Leather Lesson

Thick leather isn't always durable. Thin leather isn't always comfortable. Oily leather isn't always waterproof. Dear leather isn't always best. Low price leather isn't always cheap. Vici Kid is always reliable. This is the reason it is fast superseding all other leathers. Vici Kid is the only leather that repels the cold, yet absorbs no heat. It is the only leather free from oil, yet impervious to water. It is the only leather soft enough for comfort, strong enough for any kind of wear.

VICI KID

makes the most beautiful shoes for women, the most comfortable shoes for men, the most durable shoes for children (all colors). The genuine never varies in quality, no matter where you get it. Genuine Vici Kid is made only by R. H. Foerderer. To insure getting it and not an imitation, ask your dealer for Foerderer's Vici Kid. Vici Leather Dressing makes all shoes look better and wear better.

Ask your dealer for it. A book about buying, wearing and caring for shoes mailed free.

ROBERT H. FOERDERER, Philadelphia.



A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

Continued from page 499.

"To explain that I must make clear the nature of my ordeal to you," Sir Richard answered. "My modus operandi was this: You saw me place my rod upon the chair in the alcove. Now, this rod I had taken the precaution to slightly rub over with a strongly scented Oriental oil I often carry with me. As each servant went into the recess he took up the rod according to my instructions."

"How do you know, since the curtains were drawn close and you could not see what took place there?"

"Because while raising my 'subjects' hands close to my face—as if in performance of some occult charm—I was in reality ascertaining if any of the scent had clung to his fingers. An innocent person, mark you, had nothing to fear in carrying out my instructions, and, as a matter of fact, I clearly distinguished a faint scent of oil on all the hands that came under my notice. Till it came to Finlan's turn. Here I detected no scent, so I felt sure he was my man."

"But how did—?"

"You see," Sir Richard went on, "that, being guilty, he had feared to risk the test! He was afraid to take up the rod, lest by any possibility it might stick to his fingers! 'Best be on the safe side,' thought he, so he never touched the rod at all! Upon that I spoke, and boldly accused him of being the thief. The result you know. There, my dear Mrs. Effingham, and, Colonel Anstruther," said Sir Richard in conclusion, and rising from his chair as he spoke, "there is the whole secret of the ordeal."

"Very wonderful!"

"Very clever!"

"Very clever, you mean, of the Hindoo priest who taught me. Believe me, there is something even yet to be learned from the East!"



Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.

2. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of McCall's Magazine, 142-146 W. 14th St., New York City.

H. R. H.—Ostrich feathers may be curled at home with the aid of a blunt knife or by shaking them gently over a hot stove, but the most successful way is to send them to a professional cleaner.

N. B. K.—A simple way to make a rose jar is to dry the rose petals in the sun, then add to them a handful of salt, a small quantity of spice—cinnamon, clove, bay leaves, lemon verbena leaves—and finally a few drops of cologne water.

"D. T." Flushing.—To prevent your face from becoming red while wheeling be careful not to over-exert yourself. Before going out, use cucumber lotion on your face and dust it lightly with talcum powder. The recipe for cucumber lotion you will find elsewhere in this column.

PANSY.—The lady precedes the gentleman when entering a church or public building. Unless the lady prefers to choose for herself, her escort, or more frequently, an usher shows her to a seat. If a gentleman asks if he may escort you home, if you wish to accept his offer, tell him you will be very glad to have him do so. If you do not, tell him you are obliged to him, but do not need to trouble him. You can invite him in, if it is not too late for an evening call.

J. A. M.—We know of no permanent cure for superfluous hair except electrolysis. For a temporary cure, excellent lotions are advertised in the pages of this magazine.

R. DEANE.—Deep mourning is worn one year for a parent, and light mourning, consisting of black without crepe, and with touches of white, such as white ribbon collars, etc., is worn six months. Both Eton and blazer suits are worn this year. Your white piqué will be fashionable this season, if you see that the sleeves are made smaller. We send no magazines without prepayment.

J. W. F.—We are not an entomological society, consequently we are not "up" in bugs and promptly destroyed your sample. We would advise you to use Roach Saulk for the extermination of the unknown visitor.

LADIES

Write to-day for a FREE sample of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder to shake into your shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Aching, Swollen, Smarting, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. Ten thousand testimonials. All Drug and Shoe Stores sell it, or by mail, 25c. Address for sample, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Lady Agents wanted everywhere.

ANNA M.—Publishing houses only pay for stories and poems by well-known writers unless those submitted show exceptional cleverness. We would suggest that a knowledge of grammar and orthography is a very necessary qualification for you to cultivate. If a man asks permission to introduce a friend, say you will be pleased to meet him, or if you do not care to meet him, say so. A lady does not rise on being introduced to a gentleman.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Boys' white waists are made of piqué, madras, percale, etc. Write to us for patterns, enclosing money or stamps for patterns. Boys of 8 or 9 wear blouses. White dresses can be worn by women of all ages.

KATIE D.—Write to Ehrich Brothers, 6th Ave., and 23rd St., New York, for the machine you require.

E. W. B.—We do not send magazines without prepayment, and have all the stories and poems which we require at present.

ANXIOUS.—We think Ignatius Donnelly's address is St. Louis, Mo. Write to Harper Brothers for their book on "Manners and Social Usages." "Far From the Madding Crowd," is the title of a novel by Thomas Hardy.

TOPSY.—Try cleaning your soiled banjo head with stale wheat bread. Press it into little wads with your fingers and rub it on gently.

SUBSCRIBER.—You evidently need to wear warm colors such as red and brown. Use patterns 5122—5153 for your summer dress. Gingham makes the most serviceable summer gowns, and comes in many beautiful designs.

MISS M. C.—Write to the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning the cooking school.

A READER.—Tea jackets and tea gowns are worn in the afternoon not later than five o'clock, and can be used when receiving lady friends informally. The morning sacque and less fancy dressing sacque are worn in the privacy of one's apartment.

T. C. H.—The following is an old formula for making cucumber lotion. In a 10 oz. bottle place the juice of a moderate sized cucumber and 4 ozs. of pure distilled water or orange flower water and 1 oz. of eau de cologne. Mix well and add slowly ½ oz. simple tincture of benzoin giving the bottle a shake now and then. Add more distilled water until the bottle is full and the lotion is ready for use. To extract the juice from a cucumber, pick out one as ripe as possible, cut it in pieces, put a very little water upon it and let it simmer for three or four hours on the back of the stove.

"You will marry a tall, dark gentleman," said the famous palmist to little Phyllis Flyrte at the Fair the other day. "I don't think that's worth fifty cents," said Phyllis to a friend when she emerged from the Cave of Mystery. "It doesn't help me one bit. You see, all six of 'em are tall, dark gentlemen."

GOWN AND WEARER MATCHED.

NELL.—Was Miss Boodlerock's gown becoming?

Belle.—Well, it was a good match for her. It was rich, but exceedingly plain.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Scores of tea-sets have already been awarded to our club-raisers. Many have had several sets each. No wonder!

30 Days Free Treatment

For Catarrh, Bad Breath, Hay Fever, Asthma, Etc.

MENLYPTOL, endorsed by leading physicians, and gives instant relief to all head and throat troubles. Send name and address with 8 cts. postage for full treatment.

Montis Chemical Co., 63 W. Broadway, N. Y.



FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL & CO., "C. R.", Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

BABY WARDROBE PATTERNS

for 26 different articles—long clothes, full directions for making, showing necessary material, &c., or 10 patterns short clothes, either set postpaid for 25 cents. A pamphlet **Knowledge for Expectant Mothers** and a copy of my paper **True Motherhood** sent free with every order. Address MRS. C. T. ATSMAN, Bayonne, New Jersey.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PARIS SKIRTS

Petticoats, Dress Skirts, and novelties for ladies' wear. Some agents make from \$5 to \$10 a day. Exclusive territory given. Mention this paper and address, THE GILLETTE SKIRT CO., Cortland, N. Y.



1898 High Grade BICYCLES for Men, Women, Girls & Boys. Complete line. All brand new models. \$75 "Oakwood" \$82.50 \$60 "Arlington" \$64.50 No Money in Advance. WRITE TODAY for SPECIAL OFFER. Juveniles \$7.00 to \$12.50 Shipped anywhere C.O.D. with privilege to examine. Buy direct from manufacturer, save agents' & dealers' profits. Large Illus. Catalogue Free. **CASH BUYERS' UNION**, 162 W. Van Buren Street, B-158, Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN

Make \$2 to \$10 a Day selling our Mackintosh Dress Skirts, new dress chadors, etc. Cat. Free. Ladies' Supply Co., 2115 Forest Ave., Chicago

RUBBER

GOODS of all kinds. Special Novelties. Cat'g free. Hazeltine Co., Toledo, O.

Rubber Goods of every description. Cat'g free. Edwin Mercer & Co., Toledo, O.

OH! ILLUSTRATED Circular FREE,

descriptive of the best LADIES' TAILORING SYSTEM on earth. Road Magic Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

FAT FOLKS. I am a trained nurse; 8 years ago I reduced 45 pounds by a harmless remedy; have not yet regained; have nothing to sell; enclose stamp, and I will tell you how it is done. Miss J. E. Topping, 351 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.

LADIES I Make Big Wages

—At Home— and want all to have the same opportunity. It's VERY PLEASANT work and will easily pay \$18 weekly. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 20c stamp. Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Box 64, Lawrence, Mich.

Perfect face cream from fruits. No drugs. Sure. **Pure, Free.** Send stamp. **Sunny Hours**, San Diego, Cal.

SHEET MUSIC! 4,000 copies, 10 cts copy. List Free. Copyright music at discount prices. Write me what you want. F. G. ADAMS, 2026 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES who give good advice to other ladies upon the all-important subject of dress, should never begin their paragraphs like this: "Short, stout women should not wear big checks." The advice is good enough in itself, but, even if the paper has half a million readers, there will not be one among the whole lot who will admit that she is "short and stout."

CALUMNY is like a wasp, which annoys you but which you must not attack unless you are quite sure of killing it; for if you do not it will only return to the attack more furiously than ever.

Some Curious Cosmetics.



EVEN in the unhappy ages when people knew nothing of the bath and its rejuvenating properties, noted beauties found out the secret of preserving their loveliness by ablutionary aids. Isabeau of Bavaria heard that chickweed was good for the skin, and had enormous decoctions brewed thereof and bathed in them daily. Diana of Poitiers was another of the cleanly coquettes, and

plunged into a tub of rain-water every morning.

The eighteenth century beauties likewise believed in bathing; but they put all sorts of odd infusions into the water to improve the skin—such as the bouillon in which the veal had been boiled, water distilled from the honey extracted from roses, a preparation of almonds, melon juice, the milky juices of green barley, and linseed distilled with Mexican balm dissolved by the yolk of an egg. These remarkable decoctions were freely used by the ladies who sunned themselves at the Courts of Louis, before the Revolution.

Queen Marie Antoinette made liberal use of a "tub," putting into the water wild thyme, laurel leaves, marjory, and a little sea salt.

Marie Czetwertynoska, a Russian beauty who exercised so great an influence over Czar Alexander I., used to bathe in Malaga wine.

The Marechal Davoust, Princess Eckmuhl, was at eighty-five renowned for her queenly carriage, superb eyes, and beautiful color, her skin being so white as to rival the snow of her abundant locks. She had never used anything but pure water on her face, and she always kept to a very simple diet, even when her table was loaded with good cheer for her guests.

She remained equally attractive to her last hour, although in her youth she had been one of the prettiest women of her time. Her daughter, Madame de Blocqueville, lived to be just such another white haired beauty; and was noted in her old age for dressing with consummate taste and elegance.

BOBBY—Mamma, am I a lad?

Mamma—Yes, Bobby.

"And is my new father my stepfather?"

"Yes."

"Then am I his stepladder?"

Use of Nightcaps.

AN eminent physician asserts that people of the present generation are much more addicted to dreaming than were their ancestors, and that people often dream in cold weather who never dream in warm. The reason is that we sleep with the head uncovered. The cold night air chills the outside of the head, driving the blood inward to the brain, and thus stimulating cerebral action.

He proposes that we should resume the nightcap of our ancestors. They all wore nightcaps, both men and women, but in our day even the feminine nightcap has become practically obsolete. Those nightcaps kept the head warm and the blood near the surface; so that our ancestors seldom dreamed, and were much less liable to cerebral disorders than we are. It is very doubtful, however, if men and women will consent to acquire immunity from dreams at the price of wearing a nightcap.

Marriage by Proxy.

MARRIAGE by proxy, or, as it was called, "marriage by the glove," used to be quite common in Holland, and was caused by the fact that many of the eligible young men, after having finished their education in the schools of the Fatherland, departed for Dutch India to engage in some lucrative commercial enterprise, or to accept a position in the colonial service. The scarcity of marriageable white women in that country induced the would-be husband to write to a friend in Holland, enclosing his wish for a wife. The friend selected a willing young lady, generally with a substantial dot and otherwise conforming closely to the specification of the letter. A picture of the favored one was enclosed in the return epistle. After the lapse of a few months a soiled left hand glove, with a power of attorney, was received from the far-away bachelor. The friend in Holland married the selected bride in precisely the same manner as if he were the actual groom, and the young wife departed in the next mail steamer to bring happiness to the lone one in the far east. A marriage of this description was as binding as if the bridegroom had been present, and was never repudiated. If either party to the glove marriage died before the meeting in India, the survivor shared the property of the deceased in accordance with the laws.

Our Boys in Camp.

A REAL military camp in the present war is not the make believe, showy affair that is seen at the yearly outing of the militia regiments. Instead of the ultra hospitality of such encampments it is well nigh impossible for a stranger to get inside the army lines at any of the posts where the erstwhile militia are now under the strict discipline of the regular army rules and regulations. No one, friend or foe, can get inside the enclosure without a pass or the knowledge of the wonderful talisman, the countersign.

In order that an opinion may be formed of the surroundings of our boys in the army, I will describe the manner in which the camping grounds are usually laid out. The long rows of tents are arranged with true military precision and exactness into company streets, the first tent in each line being occupied by the first sergeant of the company. The sheep are divided from the goats by a broad thoroughfare that runs through the entire length of the camp. The privates and non-commissioned officers live on one side of the way and the commissioned officers on the other.



BURNETT'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.

Absolute Cure for Dandruff. Soothes all Irritation of the Scalp. The only preparation that makes the hair grow by nourishing the roots. Price, 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO.,

36 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Send your address for our pamphlet on the Hair, its care and management

In order to keep each company together while asleep as well as awake, and to facilitate the passing of orders, the captain and first lieutenant have their tents pitched directly "across the street" from the first sergeant's tent. Speaking of first sergeants reminds me that some of those who have little acquaintance with military affairs may not understand what a very important position the highest non-commissioned officer really holds. The lieutenants have little to do when the captain is around, as the captain deals directly with this all important first sergeant who details men for the different tasks.

Behind the captain's quarters, and at the centre of the regiment, are the tents of the colonel and his staff, and back of these the quarters of whatever generals or other high officers may be present.

War has changed since the memorable rebellion, and the old tactics and manœuvres are as obsolete as the smooth bore muskets, but much of the same old spirit prevails, and the fathers who were in camp in '65 feel that their sons now at the front are having a taste of what they experienced so many years ago, and which, as most of them will say, was, despite the hardships and dangers, not so bad after all.

FATHER—Well, Tommy, how do you think you will like this little fellow for a brother?

Tommy (inspecting the new infant somewhat doubtfully)—Have we got to keep him, papa, or is he only a sample?

"MOTHER," asked little Johnny, peering in between two uncut leaves of the magazine, "how did they ever get the printing in there?"

THE MURRAY HILL HOTEL



40TH TO 41ST STS. PARK AVE.
NEW YORK.

LOCATED One Block
from Grand Central
Station

And on the Highest Point of Land
in the City.

A Hotel of Superior Excellence on both the American and European Plans.

Baggage transferred to and from
Grand Central Station free of
charge.

SILVERWARE.

Liberal Offer that Appeals to Every Reader.

A Few Hours Of Pleasant Employment Will Result In Years Of Satisfaction.

WHEN, a few months ago, we announced our offer of silverware we had no idea of the great number of ladies who would take advantage of the opportunity to get the beautiful articles offered in return for a few hours spent in showing the favorite magazine of American women to an appreciative circle of friends. We are happy to say that the number of tea sets and separate articles sent out has far exceeded our expectations. Letters of thanks from every part of the United States have encouraged us in the work and we therefore devote even more than the usual space to our offers this month. Please remember that these goods are offered FREE for representing us. Your friends get the full value of their money, while you the fortunate club raiser may get the presents of silverware free. The articles are not for sale. We give them away to those who are willing to help us introduce our magazine to ladies who want and ought to have it. The silver tea set is easily worth the price of the entire club of subscribers and in many towns would sell for more. No middleman gets any profit in this transaction. The goods are made for us and we give them away. We can afford to give to our representatives only what will please them and keep them our friends. The articles are all of standard size, beautifully finished, and it is a fact that every lady fortunate enough to get any silverware, has looked upon our ability to surpass her anticipations to such an extent as little short of miraculous. We do not deal in silverware in a general way. We offer few articles but these we use in such quantities that we can save you money and time in furnishing your tables with useful and beautiful silverware. The silverware is just as described with this exception: It is much better than we can tell you in our limited space.

Your own subscription always counts for one in any of our clubs. Every piece of this silverware is genuine triple plate.

No. 23.

Four Silver Articles For a Club of Two Subscribers.

For \$1.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 2 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the four following beautiful gifts:

- 1 pair silver salt and pepper shakers, handsomely engraved and
- 2 silver napkin rings, handsomely engraved, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

Your own subscription always counts for one in any of our clubs.

No. 24.

Seven Handsome Silver Articles For a Club of Three.

For \$1.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 3 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage on these articles).



REDUCED SIZED PICTURE OF TEA POT IN OFFERS No. 26 AND No. 27.

- 1 engraved silver cup;
- 2 pairs silver salt and pepper shakers;
- 2 silver napkin rings (as in offer A 23).

Your own subscription always counts for one in any of our clubs.

No. 25.

Read the Following Offer Carefully, It Will Interest You.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive one of the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage 30 cents on cake basket):

- 1 handsome silver cake basket on standard (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome silver sugar bowl with cover (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined silver cream pitcher (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined spoon holder, or

all of the articles in the following combination:

- 2 pairs (4) silver salt and pepper shakers (as above);
- 2 silver cups (as above);
- 2 napkin rings (as above).

Your own subscription always counts for one in any of our clubs.

No. 26.

Silver Plated Tea Pot. Very Handsome.

For \$2.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to five addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive the following, (express charges to be paid by club raiser);

- 1 handsome silver teapot (may also be used for coffee), full size handsomely engraved.

No. 27.

So Far Our Very Best Premium.

For \$6.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to twelve addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive a complete tea set as a premium. Express charges must be paid by the receiver. This is certainly one of the most liberal offers ever made, and we hope our club raisers will appreciate it. The tea set is as follows:

- 1 silver teapot, engraved, full size (triple plate),
- 1 silver sugar bowl, engraved (full size),
- 1 silver spoon holder (gold lined),
- 1 silver cream pitcher (gold lined).

No. 28.

Silver Plated Butter Dish Handsomely Engraved.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive a handsome butter dish with cover as a premium. (15 cents extra must be sent to pay for postage, packing, etc.) This butter dish matches our handsome tea-set exactly.

No. 29.

Combination Sugar Bowl and Spoon Rack.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive a combination sugar-bowl and spoon rack as a premium. The spoons can be hung in a neat and attractive way all around the bowl. The sender of the club must pay express charges. Like all our silverware it is really a wonderful article for so small a club.

This elegant piece is for the benefit of club-raisers who have at present good teapots and cream pitchers but who would like another beautiful ornament for their tea-table in the way of a combined sugar-bowl and spoon rack.

No. 30.

Fruit Dish for Clubs of Various Sizes.

For a club of three subscribers at 50 cents each and 35 cents, added money, making \$1.85 in all; or for a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each and 10 cents added money, making \$2.10 in all; or for a club of five subscribers at 50 cts. each, making \$2.50, we will send as a premium a handsome fruit dish made of glass and silver. Each subscriber will get a pattern free. The piece is of large size and it makes a useful and beautiful addition to any home. Club raiser must pay express charges.

No. 31.

Covered Ice Pitcher, Beautifully Engraved.

For \$1.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to eight addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive a large and handsome ice pitcher as a premium. The pitcher is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and is beautifully engraved.

Club-raiser must pay the express charges.

No. 32.

Silver Plated Syrup Cup with Saucer Attached.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE one year to four addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive as a premium a handsome syrup cup with saucer attached. This syrup cup is medium size, handsomely finished and like all of our silverware we cannot describe it properly. The articles we offer are so handsome at the price that really our club-raisers must see them to appreciate them. 15 cents extra must be sent for postage, etc. If you have ever had a sticky tablecloth in your house you will appreciate this premium.

No magazine except McCALL'S MAGAZINE has ever made such offers as these. The time to work for what you want is now. You can easily get some, or all of the above articles of **standard value**, by using a little of your spare time. Every lady who subscribes will get more than the worth of her money, while you will get what you have wanted so long by the exertion of your talents for only a few minutes.

PLEASE NOTICE that money for postage and packing need not be sent when several articles are sent together by express at club-raiser's expense.

Address THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 W. 14th St., New York.

Practical Dinner Set.**Sent Free for a Club of Sixteen Subscribers.**

Many a reader of McCALL'S MAGAZINE is now in need of a practical dinner set. Not large enough to set a table for a multitude, but good dishes, made of strong, handsome English stoneware, beautifully decorated in blue and gold; a dinner set for six persons or less without all manner of fancy and unnecessary side-dishes and duplicates. Such a set need not be packed in an enormous crate ten or twelve feet high. It makes a light, neat package on which the charges for transportation are very reasonable. The ware is imported and we advise all club-raisers to act quickly, because tariff regulations often advance prices and we want our friends to get the set before the prices are changed. The set consists of the following pieces:

- 1 large platter,
- 2 open vegetable dishes,
- 6 dinner plates,
- 6 pie plates,
- 6 individual butter plates.

These articles are all of first-class quality with **blue and gold decorations**, and when you get them your neighbors will admit that **your** dinner set is as handsome as the handsomest in your county, city or town.

The goods will be shipped directly from the importer's to the club-raiser. You may have the set sent by freight or express to the office nearest your house. You must pay the freight or express charges, which will be light.

HOW TO GET IT.

Send a club of sixteen subscribers to McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each and get the set as a premium; or else send a club of twelve subscribers at 50 cents each and \$1 additional money; or a club of five subscribers at 50 cents each and \$2.50 added money.

Address,

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York City.

Club=Raisers Wanted.

Every lady who reads this article may become a McCALL'S MAGAZINE club-raiser if she chooses to do so (unless we already have a club-raiser in her town) by sending to us for our special offer. It is easy to get subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE, because it sells at sight. The Circulation Department has recently been reorganized, and our friends will be able to get subscribers all the year round, if they will just drop us a line for particulars.

Address,

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York City.

\$25 \$25 \$25
Twenty-Five Monthly Prizes of
One Dollar Each.

Offered Free to "McCALL'S Magazine"
Club-Raisers.

ILL further notice we will give twenty-five monthly prizes of one dollar each. These prizes will be awarded on the 15th of August to the twenty-five ladies who have sent us the largest clubs between July 15th and August 15th, and in the same way we will award the prizes until further notice. The prizes will be your choice of the following: Fruit Dish No. 30; Butter Dish No. 28; Sugar Bowl No. 29; Syrup Cup No. 32 or \$1 cash. Be sure to work hard and make each club as large as possible as a difference of even one subscriber may win for you, without extra work, a handsome piece of silverware or \$1 cash as you may wish. These prizes are in addition to all other prizes and premiums.

Address,

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York City.

**Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watch.**

Style 3—A Solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

Sent post-paid for \$5.00, or for sixteen yearly subscribers to McCALL'S MAGAZINE.

If you haven't time to get up a club of 16 subscribers, send a club of ten subscribers at 50 cents each and \$1.62 added money or a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$2.60 added money.

THE McCALL COMPANY,
142-146 West 14th Street,
New York City.

**GOLD RINGS.****Set With Beautiful Stones.**

We offer to our readers for a short time an opportunity to get for their jewel cases one of the most beautiful rings we have ever seen. This ring is so handsome that the cut shown herewith does only slight justice to the brilliancy and beauty of the stones, while words are unequal to the task of conveying any adequate idea of the serene beauty of the golden setting.

Years ago, gold pieces and nuggets were hammered into the shape of rings by clumsy goldsmiths. That such rings were solid gold of high quality goes without saying.

The secrets of nature were so closely hidden then that imitation stones did not surpass the genuine in lustre and gleaming brilliancy. The jeweler's art has changed greatly since those days, and now the art of reinforcing or "filling" gold with a composition metal almost as beautiful has come to the point of perfection. Rings no handsomer than those we illustrate, and offer for a club of two subscribers have often been sold for \$5, \$10, \$15, yes, even for \$50. Now don't think from this these rings are worth \$50, each, or that you can deceive a diamond dealer if he gets a chance to examine the stones with his glass. You are not obliged to give him the chance to do so. Those with whom you associate will know that you are wearing the handsomest ring in town and you won't need to tell them so either. This beautiful filled gold ring comes with two brilliant white stones and one green stone; two white and one red; or red, white and blue, the colors of the flag of our country. Orders for any other combination of colors will not be filled. We strongly advise the patriotic selection.

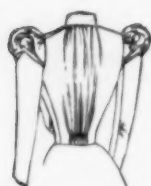
RING MEASURE.	
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How to Get One.

Raise a club of two yearly subscriptions to McCALL'S MAGAZINE, new subscribers or renewals, and send us one dollar to pay for them. Each subscriber may select one paper pattern free, as a premium, while the fortunate sender of the club will get the ring, postpaid free of charge, as the reward of her industry and foresight. Take a piece of stiff paper that fits the proper finger and that goes over the knuckles. Then send size according to ring measure given herewith.

Address THE McCALL COMPANY,
138 to 146 West 14th St.,
New York City.



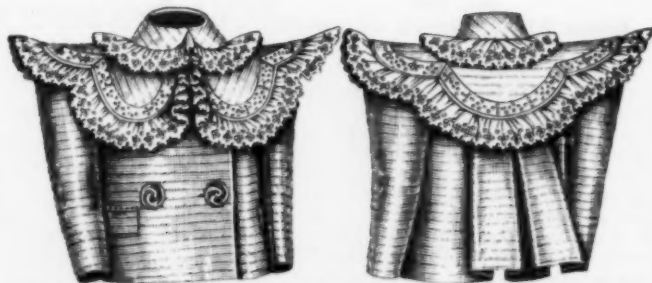


5122.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

5119.—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (having Shaped Flounce), requires for medium size, 8 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

ALL PATTERNS
10 and 15 cents.

NONE HIGHER.




5072.—Child's Reefer, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Price, 10 cents.

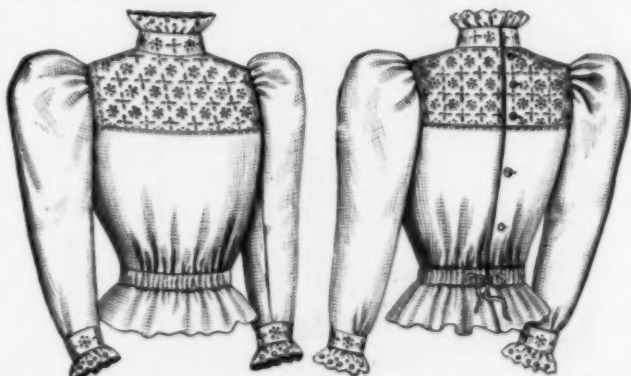


5134.—Ladies' House Dress, requires for medium size, 6 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5126.—Misses' Costume (having Five-Gored Skirt), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

 **SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Allow for all Seams.



5086.—Misses' Gulmpe, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



5137.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (having Fitted Lining and Under-Arm Piece), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

Pattern Orders and Subscriptions may be sent to our Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Ave., if preferred, where they will receive prompt attention.



5121.—Little Boys' Suit, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5120.—Misses' Eton Costume, requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.



5066.—Child's Gimp Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5119.—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (having Shaped Flounce), requires for medium size, 8 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5125.—Girls' Blouse Costume, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



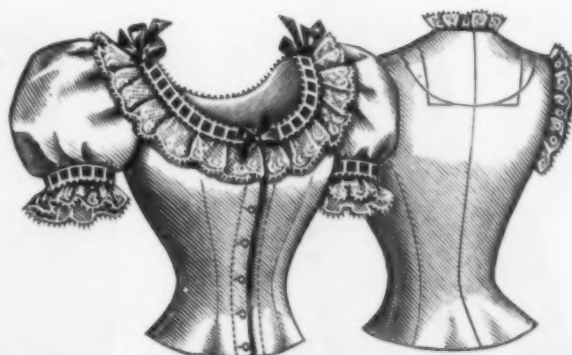
5098.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5054.—Boys' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.



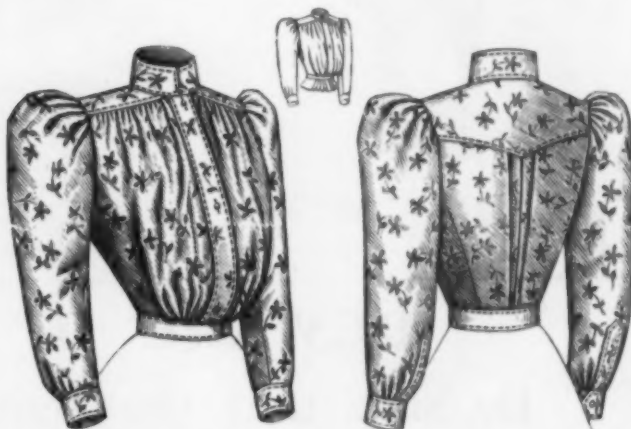
5058.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4798.—Ladies' Corset Cover (to be made High, Round or Square Neck, with or without Sleeves), requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5045.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (having Detachable Collar), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5112.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5094.—Ladies' Blouse Shirt Waist (with Fitted Lining, which may be omitted), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5103.—Girls' Sailor Suit, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers 15 cents.



No. 5025.—Girls' Tailor-Made Jacket, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular Price, 20 cents; to our readers 15 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Allow for all Seams.



517.—Little Boy's Sailor Suit, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5047.—Ladies' Circular Bicycle Skirt, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5071.—Girls' Guimpe Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Be sure that the signature "JAMES McCALL" is on the envelope of every pattern you purchase.



5089.—Ladies' Norfolk Basque, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5063.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5083.—Ladies' Yachting Blouse, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

5069.—Ladies' Circular Flounce Skirt, requires for medium size, 5½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 ins. waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

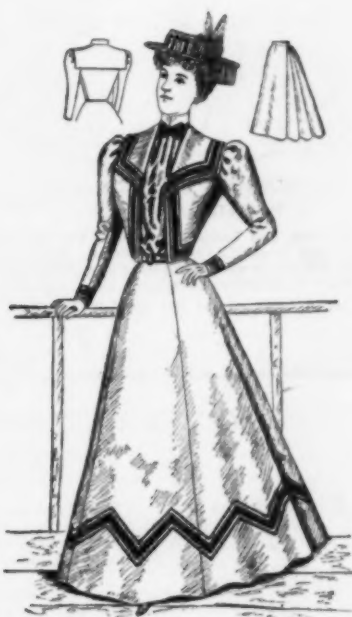
ALL PATTERNS

10c. and 15c.

NONE HIGHER.

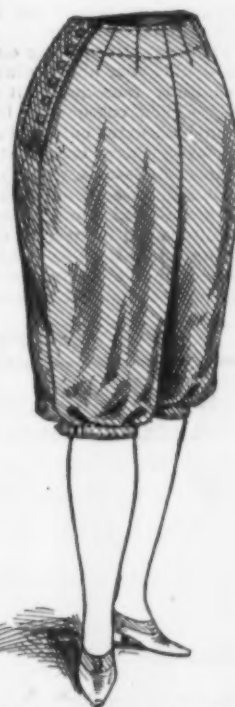


5047.—Ladies' Princess Dress, requires for medium size, 5¼ yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5096.—Ladies' Eton, requires for medium size, 2¼ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

5111.—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, requires for medium size, 4¼ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5086.—Ladies' Knickerbockers, require for medium size, 3¼ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 ins. waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

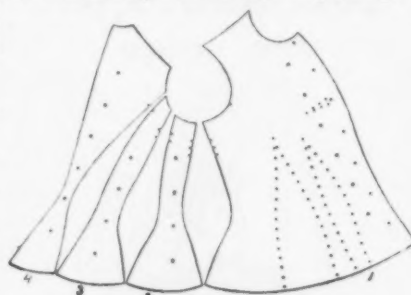
HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dress-making becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCALL PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where in-turns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the

material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fine proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL. That is the reason we have sold

MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

- No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.
No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece
No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.
No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes **O** in each piece, indicate how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the in-turn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

Allow for Seams not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to McCALL'S MAGAZINE. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

THE McCall Bazar Patterns have been known for 27 years as "The Reliable Patterns." They always fit. We never receive any complaints. They are economical—no alterations necessary. They are for sale in many of the leading stores throughout the United States. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Patterns always sent the same day order is received.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your McCALL'S MAGAZINE in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

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If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

Ant-Catching Thistles.

MANY flowers have the power to form for themselves a contrivance which answers the same purpose as the fly papers which are sold in shops and by hawkers in the streets. Among these plants is the common thistle, so dear to Scotsmen.

Ants manage to climb the stem as they are eager to obtain the sweet juices in the flower, and they struggle their way through the close frill of small leaves thickly set with thorns, which nature throws around the blossoms.

The ants then find that they are caught in a trap. On each scale of the green cup in which the flower is set, there is a streak of gum. The moment the insects touch it they are fast prisoners. The more they struggle the more hopeless their case becomes, for every movement causes them to get more entangled.

In a little while the gum stops up the breathing holes in their sides, and then all is over. They are literally smothered to death. A score of dead or dying ants may be often seen on the head of a thistle growing just above their nest.

A School for Cats.

THERE is in Paris a school for cats. It is kept by a man who is very fond of animals, and who shows great patience in training them. He picks up the cats which seem to be homeless and are found running about the streets or playing on the roofs of houses.

To give them a feeling of freedom, he allows them to do as they please for some months, carefully watching them all the time to find out what kind of a temper they have, and how they behave.

Then he begins to train them to do his bidding. All the time he shows them every kindness, and gives them plenty of good food. They thus become so much attached to him, that they are eager to obey his slightest wish.

He makes a rule to gain his ends by coaxing them, as he does not believe that fear will have a good effect. Not only do they learn to do all kinds of tricks at the word of command, but they also sheathe their claws when he gives them mice or birds to play with.

McCall's Magazine for August.

CONTENTS.

Mid-Summer Millinery	479
The Very Latest Fashions	480
New Materials for Summer Gowns	481
A Woman of Fashion	482
Becoming Dress	483
Useful Suggestions for Young Housekeepers	484
Novelties for Garden Parties	485
Vacation Notes	486
Etiquette	487
Mid-Summer Musings	488
The Torment of the Summer Girl	488
Fashionable Neck Finishes	489
Some of the People We are Fighting For	490
(Illustrated by Photographs taken in Cuba and Porto Rico.)	
My Lady's Handkerchiefs	493
Dressmakers' Page.	494
Hats and Bonnets for Little People	495
Pretty Bathing Suits	496
A Curious Incident (Story.)	498
A Knitted Counterpane	500
Turkish Embroidery	501
Embroidered Glass Toweling	502
Cakes and Puddings	503
Our First Navy	504
Good Stories	505
In Jest and Earnest	505
Some Summer Beverages	506
Interesting Items	506
Toilet Whispers	507
Things You Want and Must Have	507
Answers to Correspondents	508
Curious Cosmetics	509
Marriage by Proxy	509
Premium Pages	510-511
Fashion Pages.	512-517

How to Take Measures for Patterns.



Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Garments requiring Bust Measure.—Pass the measure around the body over the fullest part of the bust—close under the arm—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.

Garments requiring Waist Measure.—Pass the measure around the waist—draw moderately tight.

Ladies' Sleeves.—Pass the measure around the muscular part of the arm (about one inch below the arm-hole), drawing the tape closely.

Ladies' Capes.—Small size—corresponds with 32 and 34 inches—Medium size—36 and 38 inches—Large size—40, 42 and 44 inches—bust measurements.

Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Ladies' Collars.—Small size is 13 to 14 inches—Medium size—14½ to 15 inches—Large size—15½ to 16 inches—neck measurements.

Garments for Misses, Girls and Children.—should be measured by the same directions as given for ladies. When ordering these patterns, give age also.

Mens' and Boys' Garments.—Coats, Vests, etc. Pass the measure under the jacket, around the breast, draw moderately tight.

For Trousers.—Pass the measure around the waist.

For Shirts.—Pass the measure around the collar-band, and allow one inch. When ordering patterns for Boys, give the age also.



Pears'

"Beauty is but skin deep" was probably meant to disparage beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both these sorts of beauty.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

JUL 13 1896
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